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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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No. 2519

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### OAU CHAIRMAN ASSEMBLES PEACE FORCE FOR CHAD

AB250721 Paris AFP in French 1442 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Nairobi, 24 Oct (AFP)--The Kenyan president and current chairman of the OAU, Daniel Arap Moi, on Saturday decided to send Edem Kodjo, the pan-African organization's secretary general, to Chad to examine the situation in that country and to send a peace force there without delay, the Kenyan News Agency announced on Saturday.

President Moi stated that he has sent the OAU secretary general to many African countries to request troops and to the region to evaluate the situation and inform me on it. As soon as I am able to assemble adequate troops to maintain peace and order, I will see to their immediate dispatch to Chad, President Moi said.

President Moi, who met Mr Kodjo Saturday morning in Nakuru (160 km north of Nairobi), stated that just after the Nairobi summit last June, he began consultations with the Chadian head of state, President Goukouni Oueddei, and several other African heads of state, on the question of sending an OAU peacekeeping force to Chad.

Because of the complex nature of the conflict and communications difficulties, President Moi said, these consultations have taken time to yield results, and in fact they are still continuing.

Mr Moi indicated that French President Francois Mitterrand's call for OAU forces in Chad came at a time when arrangements decided by the OAU were in progress. He also specified that he had received a message from Goukouni Oueddei in which the Chadian president gives details of the situation in Chad. This message was delivered to him on Saturday in Nakuru by the Chadian minister of justice, Kasire Koumakoye.

Finally, President Moi confirmed that Mr Kodjo will go to Morocco on Sunday and then to Algeria and Mauritania, to discuss with authorities of these countries ways and means of implementing the decisions of the last OAU summit concerning Western Sahara.

CSO: 4719/145



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### OAU OFFICIAL DEPARTS ON SAHARA, CHAD MISSION

EA241550 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] The chairman of the OAU, his excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, today sent the organization's secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo, to Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania. Mr Kodjo has been sent there to discuss with the authorities there methods to facilitate speedy progress in the implementation of the decisions reached on Western Sahara during the OAU summit held in Nairobi last June.

President Moi said in a statement that he had also sent Mr Kodjo to Chad to assess the situation in the area and report back to him. The president has also sent an envoy to several African countries with a request for troops to form part of an African peace force to Chad.

President Moi's statement on Chad recalled that at the OAU summit meeting in Nairobi last June it was decided that the OAU should organize and supervise a referendum to enable the people of Western Sahara to decide on their future. The referendum was to be preceded by a ceasefire agreed upon by the parties to the conflict. An implementation committee of the summit, consisting of the presidents of Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan, Nigeria, Algeria, Guinea and Mali was formed to implement those decisions.

President Moi said that as the chairman of the committee he took immediate steps to that end, including consultations with his colleagues. He explained that these consultations culminated in a meeting of the committee towards the end of August during which there was a breakthrough in the talks.

He said as a continuation of his efforts in this regard he had today sent the secretary general of the OAU to the three countries. He said that after the secretary general reports back to him a further meeting of the implementation committee will be held sometime next month.

The statement on Chad said that the OAU summit decided in Nairobi last June that an OAU peacekeeping force should be sent to Chad to replace Libyan troops in that country. Soon after, the summit initiated urgent consultations with the president of Chad, as well as President Moi's other colleagues, regarding the supply of troops and the cost involved.

President Moi explained that because of the complex nature of the conflict, compounded by difficulties in communications, these consultations had taken long to complete, and that they are continuing. The government in Chad is a transitional one, agreed upon by various political factions previously engaged in a civil war which was threatening to tear the country apart. The purpose of this exercise is to enable the people of Chad to decide on a national government of their choice through free and fair elections supervised by the OAU with the help of an African peacekeeping force.

President Moi pointed out that a number of countries have already responded favorably to his appeal and pledged troops of various strengths. He explained that as soon as he is able to assemble troops with adequate strength to maintain peace and order, he will make arrangements for the troops to move into Chad without delay. He said that the message he received yesterday from President Francois Mitterrand of France came in the middle of these arrangements which were decided by the OAU and which President Moi has pursued vigorously all along as the chairman of the OAU.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the OAU, President Daniel Arap Moi, received a special message from President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad. The message was delivered to the president by the Chad minister of justice, Mr Kassire Koumakoye. Mr Koumakoye gave the OAU chairman a comprehensive report on the situation in Chad. Among those present included the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Roberto Ouko, and the OAU secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo.

CSO: 4700/187

'NAN' REPORTS ON ECOWAS OFFICIAL'S PRESS CONFERENCE

AB231345 Lagos NAN in English 1240 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Report by Wada Maida]

[Text] London, 23 Oct (NAN)--Representatives of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) yesterday began discussions in Brussels, Belgium with their counterparts from the European Economic Community (EEC) and four other funding agencies on the financing of ECOWAS 22.25 million naira communications program.

Briefing newsmen before the meeting started, the executive secretary of the ECOWAS, Dr Abubakar Quattara, said the EEC, the Italian Government and three European finance institutions were involved in the discussions.

According to Dr Quattara, the regional communications program would link the national telecommunications network of member-countries and upgrade the under-developed national network within the community. Dr Quattara said that although ECOWAS had received enough financial offers for the project, it would like to have the concessionary funds first and then finance the remainder by commercial credit. He stated that tenders for the project would be issued next January and that after awarding the contracts, both the contractors and ECOWAS would agree on the most suitable line of credit.

He stressed the importance of telecommunications within the community and said that the secretariat gave communications and transport priority because they were grossly under-developed within the region.

Although Dr Quattara declined to say how much the EEC was expected to contribute, a reliable source at the EEC headquarters told NAN that a proposal for 4.5 million naira would soon go to EEC's Economic Development Finance Committee.

He said that within the next 8 months ECOWAS would submit requests for financing specific projects in industry, energy and agriculture to the EEC under the regional development fund of the Lome-II convention.

When asked whether the ECOWAS secretariat would remain in Lagos when the federal capital moves to Abuja, Dr Quattara said that no decision had yet been taken on the issue.

## BRIEFS

OAU OFFICIAL IN ALGIERS--Algiers, 29 Oct (APS)--M. Edem Kodjo, secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) arrived Wednesday afternoon in Algiers. In a press statement, M. Kodjo said he is "appointed by President Daniel Arap Moi, acting chairman of the OAU, to consult and to contact the involved parties in the problem of Western Sahara. He also precised that he is to have talks with Algerian officials and that he is to meet with the POLISARIO front leaders, Sahari people's representatives." The OAU secretary general then said his mission is scheduled "within efforts of the OAU to implement the organisation's resolutions relating to the Western Sahara question." M. Edem Kodjo was welcomed at "Houari Boumediene" International Airport by M. Mohamed Salah Dembri, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [LD291408 Algiers APS in English 1036 GMT 29 Oct 81]

MOI LETTERS TO HASSAN II, BENDJEDID--Nairobi, 29 Oct (AFP)--Organisation of African Unity (OAU) chairman Daniel Arap Moi today called on the heads of state of Algeria and Morocco to withdraw resolutions to the United Nations on the Western Sahara. Presentation of the resolutions was not conducive to the implementation of recent OAU committee decisions to settle the conflict over the disputed territory and should not be encouraged, Mr Moi said in a message. It is absolutely essential that we should be united in our search for a peaceful settlement of the question of Western Sahara, Mr Moi, who is Kenyan president, said in a letter quoted by the Kenyan News Agency. He appealed to Morocco's King Hassan II and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to withdraw their governments resolutions and allow the OAU implementation committee on Western Sahara to execute its mandate. The seven-member committee has called for a ceasefire in the war between Moroccan troops and POLISARIO front guerrillas in Moroccan-claimed Western Sahara and a referendum to decide the future of the former Spanish colony. [Text] [AB291649 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 29 Oct 81]

SAHARAN FIGHTING--Liberated territories, 21 Oct (APS)--OAU secretary general, Edem Kodjo sent a telegram Tuesday [20 October] to Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO front and chairman of the SDAR Revolution Command, in which he launches an appeal to end the fighting between the Moroccan forces and the Saharan Liberation Army. In the telegram published by the Saharan Information Ministry, Mr Kodjo expressed his concern over the reports on the escalation of the fighting between the Moroccan forces and the Saharan forces, "Tragic events as the telegram put it, taking place in the wake of the Nairobi summit conference and the meeting of the OAU committee charged with carrying out the resolutions of our organization." [Text] [LD211358 Algiers APS in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Oct 81]

PROBLEMS AFFECTING LABOR, SOCIALIST COMPETITION ANALYZED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by David Eduardo]

[Text] The results of the first 6 months of socialist competition which engaged 36,938 workers in 162 firms in Luanda Province, were announced Thursday evening to the national information media during a roundtable with the participation of the UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola] provincial secretary and secretaries attached to the provincial Department of Socialist Competition.

The average production reached during the first 6 months was 91 percent. However, Antonio Fundoes, the deputy provincial secretary, pointed out that this figure is unrealistic, because it does not faithfully reflect the desired objectives, because in addition to the increase of production indices the goal is also to create a new awareness in the workers toward the work they are doing.

The main blame for failing to realize the aims of socialist competition fell on the management of the firms which in complete defiance refused to implement the leadership's advice. Antonio Fundoes added that leadership councils are absolutely necessary, because they are in charge of the preparation of the summary reports in which they are to include the fulfillment of the monthly plan and the main difficulties in obtaining raw materials, among other data of interest. These data would later be presented to the workers at a production meeting for their approval on amendment.

The lack of leadership advice, in addition to making difficult the control of the firms that joined the socialist competition plan, makes its data unrealistic. Of the 162 firms that participated in socialist competition, merely 15 were outstanding, while 57 did not furnish workers because they did not fulfill the family allotments due to higher prices of products on the market.

On the other hand, it often happens that the salary increase does not correspond to increases in production and productivity, and therefore, this is one of the factors that accounts for the existence of money-losing firms.

In view of this situation, the Provincial Secretariat for the Organization of Work and Salaries has held explanatory gatherings and meetings.



The Provincial Secretariats for Education and Training and of Labor and Social Affairs, headed by Leonardo Pinto and Norberto Coelho respectively, have exerted great efforts in political education for workers in order to create a new awareness toward their work and to create better working conditions.

Alberto de Almeida, the UNTA provincial secretary, spoke about the provincial organization of UNTA in places of work, since there were indications weakness of its grassroots organization. As he pointed out, this fact is due mainly to the lack of labor union meetings and internal meetings, which causes weak labor union activity in the firms and production centers.

The UNTA provincial secretary pointed out, in this connection, the need for grassroots organizations to hold their meetings of colleagues where the coordinators of labor union commissions would present specific data on the situation of the firm so that later the members of the provincial UNTA can discuss them and propose any suggestions on its production. This is also the cause for the fact that only 40 workers had been selected as being outstanding. As Antonio Fundoes said, if the firms had fulfilled their commitments to socialist competition, there would have been 162 most outstanding workers, which is also the number of participating firms.

Also selected were 3,355 outstanding workers, and no act of heroism nor fabrication was registered. Regarding voluntary work, 1,203 brigades were organized, comprising 27,388 workers.

In this field the picture was not satisfactory because the labor union commissions were not strict in applying the regulation on voluntary work. An additional detrimental factor as well was the constant transferring of workers from one production center to another, a situation that created vacancies in the brigades. Thus, during the period in question there were 421 days of voluntary work, using the efforts of 30,337 workers in a total of 196,267 hours.

#### Movement of Workers

Socialist competition plans suffer considerably from the constant movement of workers from one production center to another, in search of better conditions. The lack of labor legislation, according to Luis Gourgel, the provincial secretary for the Organization of Work and Salaries, has caused enormous difficulties. There are demands for the present salary scale to be changed to provide more adequate response.

#### Action To Be Taken in Future

In view of this picture of the first 6 months, the UNTA Provincial Department of Socialist Competition has decided to promote a series of measures to fill the most relevant gaps apparent, which could seriously compromise the aims of the socialist competition plans.

As the first measure, that department decided to create permanent production assemblies, whose aim would be to give incentives to the workers' creative initiative; to make the workers get used to showing interest and also to supervise their firms; to put forth their best to improve their production and struggle to obtain better and larger yield from the machinery installed in their firms.

The second measure is to create socialist work brigades that would include Angolan and foreign workers of the same profession. These brigades would be called at any time to work on a weekend, in a given factory or production cooperative where, for example, there would be need to repair equipment or agricultural tools. Membership in these brigades would be voluntary.

The third and last measure deals with the establishment of an association of inventors and innovators, and its aim will be to lead the workers to create systems of rationalization for better use of a given raw material and to make the best use of new types of work.

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CSO: 4742/18



OFFICER CLAIMS SOUTH AFRICANS HAVE MODIFIED TACTICS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Adelino Almeida]

[Text] Cahama, 17 Oct--Maj Farrusco, commander of the units stationed in the Cahama area, warned last Friday in the presence of foreign newsmen about the possibility that racist South Africa may soon unleash new important operations against the People's Republic of Angola from the bases it occupies south of the Cunene River.

He stated that following the serious aggression of 23 August, the South Africans are now using small cavalry units accompanied by dogs, which are transported by helicopter and covered by fighter-bombers.

This new tactic, he specified, explains the relative immobilization of the large motorized South African units, which may be used in future large-scale aggressions against the People's Republic of Angola.

Maj Farrusco also denounced the fallacious arguments used by the South Africans to "legitimize" their aggression against Angola, noting that only Angolan soldiers are fighting against the racists. He stated that there has been no intervention by Soviet or Cuban forces or by GDR soldiers.

He added that the area which he commands is not a SWAPO base, as the racists have claimed. Maj Farrusco made these statements to foreign newsmen and showed them installations of an economic and social nature that were destroyed by napalm bombs by the racist air force.

Maj Farrusco reiterated the determination of the Angolan forces to continue their struggle at all costs in defense of the territorial sovereignty and integrity of Angola.

CSO: 4742/46

# INDUSTRY MINISTRY COUNCIL SETS LOWER PRODUCTION GOALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by J. Serra]

[Text] The Fourth Consultative Council of the Ministry of Industry met in Luanda from 9 to 11 of this month. It discussed many questions related to industry and approved the production goals for 1982.

Having evaluated the present economic and financial situation of the country, which is characterized by a general lack of cadres and the violence of racist aggression, this consultative council defined the need for 1982 to be a year of intensification of organization that would allow the realization of planned goals. It would also be possible to give much more effective responsibility to each worker, each official and each workers' collective. These actions--which at this time are led by the MPLA-Labor Party through a recently launched general offensive--were defined, as part of the struggle against liberalism and disorganization.

As the result of the in-depth discussion of each of the categories making up the technical-economic plan for 1982, this consultative council of the Ministry of Industry approved new production goals for that fiscal year. These goals, in general, are lower than those set by the First MPLA-Labor Party Congress.

Thus, stagnation in food production was noted as the result of supply difficulties because national production of agricultural raw materials was practically nil and because of irregular supply of imported raw materials.

In light industry, the consultative council found a slight increase of production in some areas (textiles, blankets, clothing and shoes) resulting from recent investments in that sector. However, for heavy industry the council pointed out that the greater part of the problems is of structural nature and will be solved only through new investments, some of which are in progress. Great advances were shown in the firms producing transportation equipment, and in the correct prospects of development in steel, foundries and naval repairs.

This Fourth Consultative Council of the Ministry of Industry, in outlining the causes of why the majority of the sectors have not reached the goals set by the First Extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party Congress, pointed to the lack of knowledge of the real material and human capacity in the preparation of proposals submitted to the congress;

large bottlenecks caused by insufficient supplies of raw materials and other supplies; inadequate use of international technical cooperation; bottlenecks in the water supply energy and transportation systems, progressive deterioration of existing equipment; inferior social conditions of workers in general; lack of measures that would stimulate the zeal of technicians and other qualified workers; and deficiencies in the enforcement of the reward and punishment system for those who do not produce those who do.

	Goal of 1st Congress		Approved Proposal	%
Beer	Hl	1,950,000	1,250,000	64
Ground cereals	Ton	195,000	131,000	68
Sugar	Ton	45,000	37,800	84
Edible Oil	Kilos	11,000	8,000	73
Textiles	meters	25,000	23,150	93
Blankets	units	800,000	650,000	81
Clothing	mil	4,886	5,325	108
Shoes	pair	2,500,000	1,453,000	57
Cars		400	300	75
Tires		141,400	112,000	80
Light vehicles		1,200	1,200	100
Batteries		95,000	77,000	81
Radios & T.V. sets		270,000	207,500	76

11635

CSO: 4742/18

## BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION DEPARTS--The GDR delegation headed by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED political bureau left Luanda yesterday afternoon to return home at the end of a 4-day official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Angola. It will be recalled that the delegation, which included two more members, Helmut Hechenberg and Lissy Quart, visited important economic units in Cabinda, among which the Cabinda Gulf Oil company, a clothing factory and a gas turbine, as well as the province of Benguela. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Oct 81 p 2]

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV--The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, sent a message to the secretary general of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev, in which he expressed the solidarity of the Angolan party and people with the "brotherly people of the Soviet Union, Lenin's homeland, it is a pleasure for me to express the high appreciation of the Angolan party and state for the initiatives taken by your party in favor of peace in the whole world and of detente." The Angolan president also wished Leonid Brezhnev good health and happiness. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 81 p 1]

NEW SHIPS--The Ministries of Transportation and Communications and of Foreign Trade, in an effort to intensify the development of the national long-distance fleet for the transport of specialized and conventional cargo, purchased two ships with a total capacity of 15,000 tons, the "Karipande" and the "Kassamba." Thus the number of ships belonging to the ANGONAVE company, Angola's maritime lines, has increased to 8 cargo ships. These two ships are now steaming in the direction of northern Europe, to pick up cargo in the western ports of that continent. The "Karipande" was received in September in Hiroshima, Japan, and the "Kassamba" was received in Hamburg in the FRG. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 1]

JUSTICE MINISTER TO ETHIOPIA--Angolan Minister of Justice Diogenes Boavida left Luanda yesterday for Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), where he will participate in a meeting of the ministers of justice of Southern and Eastern Africa, to be held from 19 to 22 October. The meeting is supposed to adopt the final version of the agreement establishing preferential exchange zones in this geographic area. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Oct 81 p 1]

OIL FOR CHEVRON--An oil contract was signed yesterday in Luanda between the Angolan SONANGOL oil company and the U.S. firm Chevron International Oil Company. This contract, which has already been initialed by the Ministry of Planning, the government entity in charge of validating contracts aimed at marketing crude oil and derivatives,

has a 3-year duration and stipulates that 10,000 barrels of Cabinda oil per day will be sold to Chevron. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Oct 81 p 1]

OFFICIAL TO BULGARIA--Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the political bureau and Central Committee secretary for ideological affairs, will leave Luanda today for the People's Republic of Bulgaria, where he will participate in the festivities celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state. [Except] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 81 p 1]

EDUCATION MINISTER TO GDR--A delegation from the Ministry of Education, led by education minister Augusto Teixeira, left Luanda on Sunday afternoon for Berlin in the GDR in order to participate in the fourth conference of the ministers of education of the socialist countries, to be held from 20 to 23 October. This official is being accompanied by the secretary of the party's Central Committee for education, culture and sports, Luzia de Almeida, and by the director of the center for educational research, Domingos Peterson. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Oct 81 p 2]

TRAVEL REGULATIONS FOR ARTISTS--In a communique published yesterday, the state secretary for culture, Boaventura da Silva Cardoso, specified the norms regulating the travel of cultural delegations abroad, which are sent by Angolan organisms and institutions. According to the communique, "Angolan musical groups or individual artists will only be able to travel abroad following the consent of the state secretariat for culture." The communique further states that "organisms or institutions which would like to invite foreign cultural delegations to our country should first obtain the authorization of the state secretariat for culture." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Oct 81 p 2]

LOCOMOTIVES RECOVERED--The work to recover two locomotives and 20 freight cars of a freight train that was in an accident last December 11 kms from the municipality of Lucala (province of Kwanza-Norte) is continuing with the participation of a group of workers from the Luanda railroad line. To remove the two locomotives, which had fallen down an 11-meter embankment, a Tatro crane with a 90-kg capacity is being used. It is on loan from the Ministry of Construction. Only some parts of the cars will be salvaged as spare parts after their removal. One of the locomotives has already been removed from the scene of the accident, but its metal parts are completely destroyed. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO USSR--The aggression of the racist South African regime against the People's Republic of Angola is only possible thanks to the support of the Western powers for Pretoria's policies, Nene Pizarro, director of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee department for political education and ideology, stated to TASS. Nene Pizarro made this statement in Moscow, where he is leading an Angolan party delegation to the political and scientific conference on "peace and social progress." [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 81 p 2]



CUBAN CONSTRUCTION--Benguela--Twenty residential buildings will be built in the city of Benguela until the end of 1983 by the Cuban UNECA construction company, it was announced by the provincial organisms in charge of construction of the Ministry of Construction. These buildings, construction of which will begin next month, will have 5 stories and a total of 400 apartments. They will be built as pre-fabricated units, using local building materials. The first team of 236 Cuban construction workers is already in Benguela, studying the terrain and its topographic characteristics. The buildings will be located in the open areas around the city and will have piped water, electricity and gas. Thus one more step will be taken toward solving the housing problem in Benguela, caused by the present rural exodus. It should also be noted that the construction firm will make some long-term proposals for the construction of more buildings of this type for the installation of public services that are now housed in residential units. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 4]

BANKING COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL--Official talks in the field of banking between Angola and Portugal opened yesterday in Luanda within the framework of banking relations and technical cooperation existing between the Bank of Portugal and the National Bank of Angola. The delegations are headed by the vice governor of the Bank of Portugal, Emilio Rui Vilar, who has been in this country since Monday on a working visit and the vice governor of the Bank of Angola, Joao Abel Neto. The Portuguese official is accompanied by the director of the international relations department of the Bank of Portugal, Joao Guerra. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 4]

ORPHAN SCHOOL IN CUBA--The delegation to the recent Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in Havana, Cuba, donated 1,000 US dollars to the Angolan refugee school in Cuba. The Deputy President of the Senate and the Leader of the Nigerian Delegation at the conference, Senator J. W. Pam, presented a cheque for the amount to the chief representative of SWAPO in Cuba, Mr. Hermond Angula. The Angolan school is one of many schools built by the Cuban government for oppressed peoples fighting for freedom. The delegation learnt that the children of the Angolan School were orphans whose parents were killed when a South African aircraft bombed the Angolan refugee camp at Kisanga. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350, 12 Oct 81 pp 2417-2418]

DEVELOPMENT, AID NEEDS STRESSED--Sofia, October 6--Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos painted a gloomy picture of his country's economic situation in a speech to the Angola-Bulgarian Friendship Association here. Angola needs technology, experts and financial credit for speedier national reconstruction and productivity and to ensure a reasonable standard of living for its population, he said. Some 140 million dollars was also needed to aid the victims of last month's South African incursion which had caused a "blood bath" in Southern Angola, President Dos Santos said. "As well as diplomatic support we need material assistance, medicines, food, surgical instruments, shoes and means of transport," he added. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Oct 81 p 24]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KOLINGBA'S NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM REASSURES OPINION

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 5 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Bangui (AFP)--In the month since he took power in Bangui after ousting David Dacko, the new Central African chief of state, Gen Andre Kolingba, has tried day after day to give a new thrust to his national recovery effort.

This determination for change has mainly been expressed in an appeal for punctuality of workers in offices, factories and work projects.

Henceforth, absenteeism will be severely punished in the Central African Republic. A relentless struggle has been undertaken against the misappropriation of public funds and corruption. Several officials from the banking sector and customs are already behind bars.

The new regime has also proceeded to reduce personnel in the armed forces, which will go from 6,000 to 4,000 men between now and the end of the year, and in the civil service.

Before January 1982, over 500 Central African government workers with a total of 27 years of actual service and those having reached the age of 55 will be removed from the civil service, which will also be modernized.

Observers note that this is the first time that a "purge" of such scope has taken place in the country.

This determination to restore authority and the government's credit is pleasing and reassuring to most of the public, observers say. Nor do foreigners conceal their satisfaction. Cautious and skeptical at first, foreign businessmen, diplomats and officials have finally cast aside their reservations. Several have met at length with the new head of the nation.

For the new team in power, everything must be subordinate to the nation's higher interests. The situation is a very difficult one, but General Kolinba wants to win his wager.

"From 60 to 70 billion CFA francs are needed to rebuild the country," he says.



In order to convince others, he has sent emissaries to neighboring countries, particularly Gabon, which has already manifested its desire to help the new Central African leaders, and to friendly countries such as France.

A mission of French experts is expected soon in Bangui. It will evaluate the country's economic and financial situation.

11,464

CSO: 4719/98

CORRUPTION SAID TO BE ENDEMIC AT ALL LEVELS OF SOCIETY

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Bernard Degioanni: "Where Only the Money Counts"]

[Text]

NDJAMENA, October 14 - After more than 20 years of a bitter struggle for power in Chad among various factions who have had no time to exploit the country's mineral wealth, one thing counts among the divided rulers - money.

Where it comes from is usually immaterial, and local people more or less expect those in power to apply a "get rich quick" philosophy. As a result, corruption is endemic at all levels of society.

More than half the population earns less than 30 dollars a month, while a Minister in the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) is paid only 900 dollars, scarcely twice the salary of an ordinary civil servant.

At the top is President Goukouni Weddeye, and his example is often cited in N'Djamena. A former Post Office worker in the provinces his political career began when he allegedly embezzled 100 dollars or so and fled into the bush.

"We have given up counting the number of men who became ministers after taking to the bush", one Chadian commented.

But local people are well aware that they have to pay for most of the corruption in public life, and their concern is fully shared by the humanitarian organisations trying to bring some sort of aid to the country.

## Unfulfilled promises

Since all but sporadic fighting ended 10 months ago, the Chadian Government "has been grabbing the money or gifts that is meant for the good of the population and not bothering how we do our job. The word 'cooperation' has really no meaning for politicians here", an official of one of the organisations looking after refugees said.

The general public in N'Djamena is now resentful of the Libyan presence in Chad - summoned by President Goukouni to defeat his rebel former Defence Minister Hissen Habré - as the promises of Libyan leader Moamer Kadhafi of aid to rebuilt the shattered capital remain unfulfilled.

## A blind eye

Libyan methods seem designed to aggravate this discontent. Aid is there, and more of it than the GUNT cares to admit, but it is supplied to individual Ministries instead of to the Government as a whole, encouraging factionalism and giving a hold over senior officials.

Tripoli has never revealed how much it gives to Chad, but it turns a blind eye if money for a specific purpose somehow goes astray. For example, last March Libya agreed to pay civil service salaries for six months, but only two months' pay has actually filtered through to the recipients.

Angry doctors at the hospital here went on strike in a bid to obtain their pay, but soon called off their action for humanitarian reasons and also because they could find no one to whom they could put their demands.

Empty pay packets also caused a mutiny among the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) loyal to GUNT Vice-President Colonel Abdelkader Wadel Kamougue. As a result, three senior officers were arrested for alleged embezzlement.

The only Ministry which does some sort of a job is Social Services, for a simple reason : the United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF) pays the officials, draws up the programmes and pays out benefits to families and others in need.

Even the 1,500 or so young men aged between 18 and 25 who lost one or more limbs in the civil war can find themselves suffering from the avarice of their leaders.

While the Catholic Centre here can make artificial legs for 72 dollars each and charges the wearer just over five dollars, the Health Ministry wants to order 1,500 limbs from West Germany at more than 3,600 dollars each through an international organisation.

The advantage for the Ministry is a direct grant from the organisation of nearly 5.5million dollars, while the Catholic Centre would only need some 105,000 dollars.

Apparently to show its annoyance at such drastic undercutting, the Ministry is now blocking delivery to the Catholic Centre of machine-tools, a gift from the International Red Cross. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/182

CHAD

BRIEFS

ACYL'S FORCES IN NDJAMENA--Khartoum, 29 Oct (SUNA)--Libya has escalated its attempts to clamp by force its domination over Chad, reports reaching here indicated Wednesday. The reports affirmed that forces loyal to Ahmat Acyl, Chadian minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, backed by Libyan armours and forces has entered the Chadian capital Ndjama following the rejection of Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei of the proclaimed merger with Libya. The report indicated that Libya had established an air lift between Tripoli and Chad to consolidate Ahmat Acyl's forces with tanks and weapons in a bid to oust Goukouni from power. It is worth noting that these Libyan moves have been made following the stress of the African countries on the imperativeness of sending African peace keeping forces to Chad in accordance with O.A.U. resolutions in this regard. [Text] [JN291122 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 29 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/189

## COMORO ISLANDS

### BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--Paris, 16 Oct--Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah said here Thursday after talks with French President Francois Mitterrand that he wanted the French-ruled island of Mayotte to return to the sovereignty of the Indian Ocean island republic in "friendship and cooperation with France." He said he might allow France to set up a military base in the islands if that happened. He told a press conference that he was happy with his talks--the second round in 10 days--with Mr Mitterrand, who he noted had condemned in 1975 the French-backed secession of Mayotte from the island group, which declared independence from France in that year. He said no commitments had been made during the talks, but hinted that Mr Mitterrand favoured the return of Mayotte. Since the secession, France has agreed to review Mayotte's status every five years. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Oct 81 p 29]

MAYOTTE PLEA--Nairobi, 14 Oct--An exiled Comoran opposition group today appealed to French President Francois Mitterrand to state clearly his position on the issue of Mayotte, the French-administered fourth island of the otherwise independent Indian Ocean archipelago. A communique received here from the FNUK-UNIKOM joint opposition group created in July also asked Mr Mitterrand to state his policy on mercenary involvement in the Comoros in the wake of his meeting with President Ahmed Abdallah. The communique said it would be "most shocking if the present French Socialist Government supports Abdallah and the continual presence of mercenaries." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Oct 81 p 30]

CSO: 4700/178

# RESULTS OF GOMA'S VISIT TO BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA NOTED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 612, 3 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] For an entire week, from 21 to 28 September, Comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma, member of the Political Bureau, prime minister and head of the government, paid a working visit of friendship and cooperation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in response to an invitation from his counterparts in those two countries.

The special envoy of the central organ of the party, Comrade Bertin Ossenza, emphasized the importance of contacts and prospects for growing cooperation between the Congo, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. His encouraging conclusions cannot fail to make an important contribution to our 1982-1986 Plan.

Comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma was at the head of a large government delegation that included, among others, comrades Benoit Moundele-Ngollo, member of the Central Committee and minister of public works and construction, Marius Mouambenga, member of the party and minister of agriculture and livestock raising, Aime-Emmanuel Yoka, member of the party and minister to the Office of President in charge of Cooperation, Alphonse Nzoungou, secretary general of the government, and experts from the different ministries mentioned.

It is clear that these visits are part of a logical progression, inasmuch as they confirm the will of our different parties and governments to promote and strengthen relations of bilateral cooperation on mutually advantageous foundations.

In Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, Colonel Sylvain-Goma engaged in fruitful, far-reaching discussions with his colleagues concerning the international situation and bilateral cooperation. The discussions, in which many areas of agreement were found, were summed up in joint communiques explicitly stating the conclusions to which the different parties arrived.

## Bulgaria's Phase

It was in an atmosphere of general gaiety that our delegation, headed by Comrade Sylvain-Goma, was welcomed at the Sophia International Airport on 22 September.

The climax of the stay in Sophia was without any doubt the meetings with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of



Bulgaria. The meetings fit into the context of those which Comrade Zhivkov held in May with his Congolese counterpart, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

On this occasion, Comrade Sylvain-Goma transmitted to the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a warm message of friendship from the chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic, chief of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

It should be pointed out at the same time that the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Grisha Filopov, and the prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, Col Louis Sylvain-Goma, held talks in the course of which they exchanged their views on the international situation and on the basic aspects of problems of bilateral cooperation between our two countries, which talks were summarized in a joint communique sanctioning the conclusion of the stay of the Congolese governmental delegation in Sophia at 2000 hours local time (1800 hours Brazzaville time) on 25 September 1981.

With respect to international politics, the two heads of government expressed their great concern over the worsening of international tension following the acts of the reactionary imperialist forces in the world and their policy of the arms race. They also vigorously condemned interference in the domestic affairs of other nations.

The two parties categorically rejected the action of the imperialist forces against national liberation movements and their warmongering maneuvers aimed at destabilizing progressive regimes. They expressed their indignation over the doubling of imperialist aggressiveness and strongly condemned the making and use of the neutron bomb by imperialist forces.

Regarding cooperation, eight agreements were signed, mainly including: a framework agreement setting forth the general conditions relating to the granting of medium-term commercial credits by the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the government of the People's Republic of the Congo; a framework agreement setting forth the general guidelines of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the government of the People's Republic of the Congo for the 5-year period between 1982 and 1986; and a program of scientific and cultural cooperation between the two republics for the 1981-1984 period, and so on.

There are plans to develop and extend cooperation in the fields of agriculture, livestock raising, agroindustry and irrigation and to supply new livestock raising farms besides those in Loubomo and Owando.

A study is being made of the possibilities of joint production of agricultural machinery and equipment and their maintenance. Bulgaria is willing to participate in studies, the drafting of projects and the construction of works of prime importance to the People's Republic of the Congo.

Another study concerns the electrification of certain areas and the supplying of electric power to economic and production units, as well as the planning of projects and the construction of small hydroelectric plants, substations and interconnections for the electrical network.

Technical assistance is planned for the setting up in the Congo of a 5,000-hectare cornfield and a tomato concentrate plant that would produce from 1,500 to 2,000 tons a year. In this connection, Bulgarian experts are to arrive in the Congo in November or December 1981.

Among other agreements is the contract for the delivery of breeding stock for livestock raising farms at Loubomo and Owando in the People's Republic of the Congo; the cooperation agreement between Bulgarian Television and the Congolese Radiobroadcasting and Television Company; and the agreement concerning feasibility studies for the establishment of a joint venture for the processing and marketing of wood and wood by-products.

#### Yugoslavia

Just as in Bulgaria, the delegation from the Congo was warmly received in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for its official visit of work and friendship that lasted from 25 to 27 September.

Comrade Sylvain-Goma had the honor and privilege of being received by Comrade Sergei Kraigher, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Following this meeting, the prime minister and head of the Congolese Government transmitted to the Yugoslav president the message of friendship from his Congolese counterpart, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

During the official meetings held by Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his Congolese counterpart, Comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma, the two statesmen exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and on the international situation.

The two prime ministers noted with satisfaction that relations between Yugoslavia and the Congo are developing with success and that all conditions exist for their continued promotion on the basis of equal rights, mutual interest and reciprocal respect. This is what emerges from the joint communique adopted following the official meetings of 27 September.

In the field of international politics, both parties expressed their great concern over the deterioration of the international situation and the heightened tension in the world. They particularly emphasized the great importance of the movement of nonaligned nations as an independent and irreplaceable factor for the democratization of international relations.

Both sides vehemently condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of the South African Republic and supported SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They agreed on the need of nonaligned countries and the international community to take vigorous measures and to put pressure on the South African regime in order to implement the UN plan on Namibia.

Both sides also vigorously condemned the recent aggression of the racist regime of South Africa against the Angolan people.

While emphasizing the importance of the process of the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) for the relaxation of tension and the promotion of cooperation on the European Continent, the two countries took a positive view of the activity of the nonaligned and neutral European countries for the normalization of relations in Europe, which could have positive influence on the general situation in the world.

Emphasizing the interdependency of political and economic problems, both sides stressed the need for the international community to deploy new efforts aimed at development.

Following the official meetings, an identification or similarity of views on the questions examined was observed.

Concerning economic cooperation, the two sides emphasized the importance of increased commitment by Yugoslavia to the completion of certain projects given priority during the 1981-1986 period.

A cooperation agreement in the fields of road and housing construction, tobacco production, lumbering and wood processing and the processing of other raw materials which the Congo has, as well as professional training, was signed between the two countries.

Along the same line of ideas, Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Comrade Benoit Moundele-Ngollo, minister of public works and construction, signed the report on economic, scientific, cultural and technical cooperation.

In order to broaden and diversify economic cooperation, the two parties also emphasized the need for detailed planning of the next meeting of the joint Grand Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation that will be held in November 1981.

During his trip, Comrade Sylvain-Goma made technical stops in Algiers and Tunis. In these two capitals, the prime minister and head of the government held meetings with President Chadli and President Bourguiba. After transmitting to these two high-ranking political officials the messages of friendship and brotherhood from their Congolese counterpart, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the three men reviewed problems connected with the international situation and cooperation between our different nations.

Finally, it should be noted that in the interview he granted to the national press upon his arrival on Tuesday, 29 September, Col Louis Sylvain-Goma said he was very satisfied with his working visit to the Balkan nations.

11,464  
CSO: 4719/97

BRIEFS

CRITICISM OF JOURNALISTS--Brazzaville, 14 Oct--Congolese Information Minister Florent Tsiba today rapped the knuckles of journalists seeking a free trip to East Germany to attend the second part of a journalists' professional training programme. Speaking at the start of the first part of the programme, Mr. Tsiba accused some journalists of "irresponsible" behaviour and lurking in corridors in attempts to get the free trip. These journalists have been "disqualified by their own lack of discipline," he said. "Training is not synonymous with trips abroad," he said, and he warned: "The casual and irresponsible behaviour of some journalists is bordering on a deliberate political attitude against the party and its watchwords." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Oct 81 p 23]

OIL RESEARCH--Brazzaville, 15 Oct--The Italian oil company AGIP plans to spend "some hundreds of millions of dollars" in the next few years to search for and develop oil reserves in the Congo, the head of its exploration subsidiary said here. He was speaking after a meeting yesterday with Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Oct 81 p 10]

COMPULSORY NGOUABI BUST PURCHASE --Brazzaville, October 7--All committees and cells of the ruling Congolese Labour Party, along with all enterprises and public departments, are expected to buy as a "national obligation" a recently-completed bust of party founder Major Marien Ngouabi, the Congolese News Agency said today. The bronze bust, the work of the organisation and press propaganda and information departments of Congo's sole political party, joins the recently inaugurated mausoleum and statue erected to immortalise the late Major Ngouabi. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 9 Oct 81 p 25]

CSO: 4700/180



PRESIDENT DENOUNCES EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Malabo EBANO in Spanish 17 Sep 81 pp 3, 4

[Article by Antonio Nandongo Nguema]

[Excerpts] President Obiang Nguema has denounced to the Guinean people and the national authorities what he calls "an economic coup d'etat" discovered operating in the national financial agency.

According to his report, certain directors of the financial institutions of Equatorial Guinea--, banking director Patricio Eka, technical secretary of the economics and commerce ministry Balthasar Owono, Feliciano Nguema Oyono, the assistant technical secretary in the same ministry, as well as other high officials in the ministry--"have misused the money lent to the nation by the International Monetary Fund to bolster our economic program, a sum amounting to \$23 million, that is, over 2 billion Spanish pesetas, or 4 billion of our currency units."

The head of state continued that there is proof "that these gentlemen have taken this money and opened foreign bank accounts with it."

"I have sufficiently trustworthy evidence," the president said, "that some of these officials have taken money and placed it abroad, that is, that they are making arrangements and deals to appropriate the assets and take them out of the country. The banking director has accounts abroad, the technical secretary of the treasury has foreign accounts, and so does the assistant secretary."

The embezzlement was uncovered thanks to an emissary of the French Foreign Trade Bank, who came to Malabo last week to warn President Obiang to take action against the Guinean finance leaders responsible.

The president referred also to financial assistance promised by Spain to support the national economic program. "We have not yet received this money," he said. "It seems that Spain received reports and indications that certain Guinean advisers are recommending that Spain not send this money to Equatorial Guinea because of the nation's difficult economic situation. I have received this information from the intelligence service.

He added, "It is not that Spain did not want to give us the money, but rather that they have received information from certain financial leaders indicating that Spain should not support the economic program or offer us this money. So far there has been no specific response from Spain."

"The Spanish Government, just like the International Monetary Fund, was committed to supporting the economic program of Equatorial Guinea with a total of \$5 million, 700 million Spanish pesetas, or 1.4 billion Birkwele. A letter has been sent to the Spanish Finance Ministry to ask for payment of this money, but there has been no concrete response to Guinea," said the president of the military council and supreme head of state and government chief executive of Equatorial Guinea.

Also he denounced another act of interference with the nation's economy, perpetrated, he said, by banking director Patricio Eka. Obiang Nguema, dressed in a white suit and speaking before all the high government officials, declared: "A short time ago we sent a delegation to Latin America, which resulted in an important loan of \$5 billion (700 million pesetas or 1.4 billion national currency units), a loan offered us under sufficiently acceptable conditions. All that remained was the transmittal of the funds between banks, that is, the Bank of Equatorial Guinea and the Bank of Argentina, the nation which offered the loan. For more than a month we have been searching for this money, looking everywhere and not being able to find it. Imagine our surprise: the intelligence service found that this money had been deposited by the banking director. Here is his order authorizing the transfer of funds."

According to President Obiang, "He recorded the transfer on 27 July 1981, that is, 2 months ago.

The president called these maneuvers "an economic coup d'etat" which aims to "sink the nation into the abyss of chaos."

Concerning the economic measures adopted by the government as a national economic program, there are two possibilities why this program did not succeed. Either it was a bad plan which was not suited to Equatorial Guinea because of the nation's present circumstances, or else the finance officials responsible have used it as a means of appropriating public funds, taking advantage of the prerogatives of office in order to carry out covert actions and be in complete control of the money.

Recent consequences of the embezzlement denounced by President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo have caused the economic measures in question to be called "harmful to the nation" by the Guinean head of state. Obiang said, "At present, government workers are receiving reduced pay, and nowadays none of them can support a family on the pay received. Farmers obtain no benefit from their labors, because the cost of living has gone up; the nation is undergoing excessive inflation and the black market is infesting our society."

Also he added that these economic measures "have brought about increased taxes and this has caused hikes in the prices of goods, which have reached the highest levels on earth. The fault lies with you who recommended these measures to the government, in spite of our insisting for over a year that we should not accept them."

In order to remedy the problem and relieve the present national economic pressure, Colonel Obiang has ordered a 50-percent reduction in taxes "even though it may cause problems for the national economy."

Also, according to observers, it is expected that from now on the government will exercise strict control over the operations of financial institutions.



Because the heads of the Ministry of Finance and Commerce are boycotting foreign capital investment in the nation, hindering the entry and establishment of business and industry, the head of state and leader of the supreme governing military council decided also to establish a commission charged with the duty of designing a presidential technical cabinet, which will have the mission of "directing all investment plans for foreign capital nationwide, carrying out economic studies and attending to needs for information."

This commission will include experts from the various departments. That is, "The presidential expert cabinet will receive the proposals of firms or governments wishing to help us and will channel the proposals to the ministries. No ministry will now be competent to receive or negotiate projects," said the head of state and government, Obiang Nguema Mbasogo.

The nation's leader expressed profound indignation at the behavior of the finance directors "because this action not only harms the nation but also causes disgrace abroad for the supreme military governing council."

He added, "The aim of these gentlemen, the result they desired, was a return to dictatorship and tyranny; they expected that the government would respond to their action with corrective measures including violence. But we are not violent. Also we could engage in barbaric action like the former regime," he warned, "but we are not willing to do this because the nation has suffered much."

Obiang Nguema Mbasogo promised to create a commission which would investigate the wasteful abuse uncovered among the arrogant elite composed of the finance directors of the nation. Also the commission will "prevent abuse, embezzlement, waste and speculation," and will work to rebuild peace, justice, harmony and national social and economic welfare.

"The president has been quite sincere in his actions," he said in concluding his remarks. "Our action on 3 August 1979 was not taken because of any ambition for power, but only with the intention of returning to the nation its freedom; so that the people may live in peace. I believe that so far we have done everything possible to respect the basic liberties of the Guinean people. This is something you can all see and understand.

"Some think that they are harming the president and the government. They are thinking of an abrupt change, for some event which will suddenly transform the politics of Equatorial Guinea. Our nation needs no additional transformation, because that would upset the nation's economy and consequently would work against the interests of the people.

"When a nation undergoes many changes, that nation suffers economically. This should be clear to you."

11,989

CSO: 4748/5

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### SPANISH MILITARY AGREEMENTS

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Spain will train and officer military units.

Madrid. Spain has agreed to play a central role in the defense of its former African colony, Equatorial Guinea, it was reported in Madrid, following the visit to Malabo of General Jose Saenz de Santamaria, inspector general of the Spanish national police.

On his return to Madrid, General Saenz refused to reveal the contents of the agreement signed with Colonel Obiang Nguema before consulting with the king, Juan Carlos, and with the prime minister. Nevertheless, it is reported from informed sources that two companies of Guinean soldiers will be trained in Spain before returning to their own country with Spanish officers. One company will be assigned to President Obiang's personal guard, guaranteed by Moroccan soldiers since the fall of dictator Francisco Macias Nguema 2 years ago. Spanish military instructors will be sent to Guinea to head up the training of the Guinean forces--five companies altogether. Moreover, the Guinean authorities have asked for two light planes with Aviocar propellers to be sent, together with four coast guard vessels, one of whose tasks will probably be to ensure the security of the Spanish oil exploration rigs.

9824

CSO: 4719/78

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### BRIEFS

DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM--Officials of Equatorial Guinea have been taking special interest in petroleum because of something which happened recently 20 km from the city of Bata: a flow of crude oil at a quarry where excavation is going on. This shows that there is an oil deposit close to the earth's surface. The area has been considered a field ranking "fourth in importance" because according to official sources it has been noted that "there are strong indications that it could be an important oil deposit." Until now the news had been kept totally secret and only scattered rumors about the find were circulating in the area. On 10 August 1981, EBANO received confirmation from Tomas Mbuomangongo, technical secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Mining and Energy. He stated, "What is happening is that within our borders oil seems to be flowing spontaneously without any effort made to locate it or drill for it." [Text] [Malabo EBANO in Spanish 17 Sep 81 p 1] 11,989

CSO: 4748/5

## GABON

### BRIEFS

JAPANESE CAR SUPREMACY--Automobile purchases in Gabon are doubtlessly connected with the oil-induced prosperity. For a population one-tenth that of Senegal, (540,000 inhabitants) the country buys twice as many cars! In 1978, 3,978 units. In 1979, 4,075. In 1980, 6,340. And for the first half of this year, 10,717! Japanese imports are almost overwhelming. Percentage of Peugeot in 1978: 17.8 percent. In 1979: 12.9 percent. In 1980: 6.7 percent. In 1981: 6.4 percent. As for Renault: 9 percent, 8.7 percent, 5.9 percent and then 6 percent respectively. Japanese percentages: 53.1 percent, 55.8 percent, 68.4 percent and finally 73.5 percent successively. The Japanese, excellent strategists, concentrate their efforts on countries with strong purchasing power. In 5 years, the percentage of French car makes has gone from 61 percent to less than 13 percent. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 134, Oct 81 p 75]

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Gabon has signed a cooperation agreement with Spain which will involve some \$60m. worth of purchases from Spain, covering a ferry, four river boats, four complete trains and a complete maintenance workshop. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3349, 5 Oct 81 p 2345]

CSO: 4700/181

## REASONS FOR ACP WITHDRAWAL FROM MERGER

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350, 12 Oct 81 pp 2420-2421

[Text]

The Action Congress Party has explained that its withdrawal from the minority party merger was based on the fact that "the whole [merger] process was being built on a falsehood." Mr. Baffour Peparah Antwi-Boasiako, national chairman of the ACP, said "it was becoming clear, every day that an unacceptable leader was going to be selected and which could mean disaster for the party." Since the ACP could not accept such a situation it decided to withdraw "to maintain our identity before it was too late."

During a press conference in Accra, Mr. Antwi-Boasiako denied any bad faith on the part of the ACP for withdrawing from a merger whose virtues the ACP leadership had extolled. The party regretted nothing "because we could not have stayed any longer when the principles of fair play and honesty had been thrown to the dogs."

He alleged that posts in the new All People's Party had been traded off secretly, which underlined the fact that there had been dishonesty and lack of candour in the merger. He said sometime after the announcement of the date for the election of leaders for the new party, genuine fears became apparent among ACP members, partly arising from the omission to work out an organisational structure for the new party, and

also from the failure to give consideration to certain related matters. Some members of other parties in the merger had called for postponement of the elections for reasons endorsed by the ACP. Colonel Frank Bernasko, the ACP leader, also called for a postponement so certain matters could be corrected, but all such requests were rejected outright.

Mr. Antwi-Boasiako said that Col. Bernasko had also insisted from the beginning that the posts of chairman, general secretary and treasurer of the new party should be filled before the election of a leader and deputy leader so that nobody could use these posts as bait for votes at the electoral college. He alleged that Col. Bernasko had been offered the post of general secretary but refused it.

Cause for further concern in the ACP had been generated by the press conference held in London [by Mr. Victor Owusu and the Popular Front Party (see *West Africa*, August 31)] at which he posed as his party's presidential candidate and launched a campaign toward that end while the merger negotiations were still in progress. This, the ACP felt, confirmed the allegations that secret meetings were being held to pull the Popular Front Party out of the merger if the leadership went contrary to their expectations. He said the London campaign also confirmed

the impression that the merger was being manipulated to be an extension of an existing party or the resurrection of an old political organisation, all of which were contrary to the views of the ACP.

The ACP had also viewed with deep concern the "subtle pressures" put on Col. Bernasko to step down and lend the election the farcical impression of unanimity of support for the leader that would emerge. This, he said, ran contrary to the democratic principles that should characterise the operation of political parties in Ghana. Such pressures had to be resisted, and it was therefore not correct that the withdrawal of the ACP resulted from the over-ambition and self-seeking attitude of Col. Bernasko. Asked if the ACP would rejoin the merger group if Col. Bernasko was offered its leadership, he said he did not think so: "The crossing of the Rubicon has been done and there is no question of turning back."

## SPORTS-POLITICS ISSUE SURFACES IN SOCCER FIELD

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3345, 7 Sep 81 pp 2049, 2051

[Article by John Kugblenu]

[Excerpts]

NOW THAT Ghana's national soccer team, the Black Stars, have qualified for the finals of the Africa Cup of Nations tournament to be hosted by Libya in March, 1982, it is pertinent to pose the question:

Will the Black Stars be allowed to go to Libya considering President Hilla Limann's emphatic declaration on his return from the OAU summit last June in Nairobi, that Ghana would not attend next year's OAU summit in Libya because of the destabilising role of Libya in Africa?

In these days when sports help to mould the international image of countries, it is becoming increasingly difficult to divorce sports from politics. With the exception of Senegal and Ivory coast, African countries boycotted the Montreal Olympic games in 1976 because of New Zealand's sporting links with apartheid South Africa. In 1980 when the Carter administration did not allow Americans to take part in the Moscow Olympiad because of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan many Third World countries, including Ghana, also boycotted the games. This year, the venue for the conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers scheduled for September, in New Zealand, had to be changed in view of the protests against the tour of New Zealand by the South African rugby team.

No doubt, Ghanaian soccer fans are wondering whether the Black Stars will compete in the 13th African Cup of Nations tournament which is held every two years. The Black Stars have won the competition on three occasions, the Green Eagles of Nigeria, are the defending champions.

Except in 1978 when Ghana hosted the 11th tournament, and it was therefore not necessary for the Ghana national team to participate in the preliminary series, since 1970 the Black Stars have never survived the preliminaries. Thus, many Ghanaian fans look up to next year's competition as an opportunity to assess the international worth of the Black Stars.

Despite the economic hardships in Ghana, football enjoys good patronage; and it is not surprising that the brain drain has left many football clubs the poorer by way of desertion.

Meanwhile, Ghanaians look to President Limann to prove that sports and politics do not mix by allowing the Black Stars to go to Libya next year. But in view of his anti-Libya stand, it appears that although the Stars have won their passport to Tripoli it is likely that they will not participate in the 13th African Cup of Nations competition.



OWUSU ACCEPTANCE REMARKS AS PARTY LEADER

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3349, 5 Oct 81 p 2356

[Excerpt]

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Victor Owusu said the All-People's Party had opened its arms to all Ghanaians in reconciliation and genuine friendship in tackling the country's problems. He said, after two years of the People's National Party administration every Ghanaian was convinced that it was incapable of solving the nation's problems. He recounted the numerous problems that faced Ghana and said the APP, when voted into power, would bring them to an end.

On ideology, Victor Owusu said the APP did not want Ghana to be tied to the apron strings of either of the super powers. He said the party would pursue social and liberal democracy where private property and free enterprise will be allowed. He called on the Trade Union Congress leadership not to allow itself to be misled into who was a socialist, but rather seek the welfare of the workers. If the APP was voted into power, Victor Owusu said, programmes would be initiated to let workers own houses. An educational insurance scheme would be introduced to make it easier for workers to look after their children to the university level. Also fee-free and compulsory elementary education would be introduced. An APP government would also bring down the cost of living and find realistic solutions to the country's problems so that resources were judiciously utilised. He promised social security for farmers and fishermen.

# BUDGET LOSSES FOLLOW BUDGET AMENDMENTS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3349, 5 Oct 81 p 2356

[Text]

The government may lose some C492.8m. as a result of amendments made to the 1981/82 Budget and subsequent delays in approving relevant financial bills, according to a GNA research report. It said as a remedy, the Cabinet had directed that capital expenditure should be held in check until revenue improved, and that a Cabinet committee on the economy should hurry and submit concrete proposals for Ghana's economic problems for full Cabinet consideration.

The report said the June 30 Budget proposals sought authority to raise revenue of C6.130m. from various sources. A request was also made for the appropriation of C10.370m. to finance government expenditure for the 1981/82 fiscal year. The resultant overall deficit was estimated at C4.240m. to be financed by bond flotation by the Bank of Ghana.

It said the amended budget proposals implied that only C220m. savings were made in expenditure as opposed to a revenue loss of some C492.8m. This meant an increase in the original deficit of C4.200m. of C272.8m. Parliament, it added, had also approved a resolution authorising the Bank of Ghana to float bonds to the value of C3.000m. instead of C4.200m.

The breakdown of the suggested revenue loss after the parliamentary amendments was: C331.2m. lost from direct tax revenue; C111.01m. lost from indirect taxes; C50.6m. from non-tax revenue, bringing the overall loss to C492.83m.

CSO: 4700/181

## BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS--The government has ordered 100 new Setra buses for the State Transport Corporation (STC) and the buses are due by the end of this month. Spare parts worth £4.3m. are also expected for the rehabilitation of all broken-down Setra buses. Inaugurating a "City Express" bus service in Koforidua, Mr. Harry Sawyerr, Minister of Transport and Communications, also announced that 200 more Tata buses with a 25 per cent supply of spare parts, one mobile workshop and two service vans ordered by the City Express service would begin arriving in Ghana from January, 1982. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3348, 28 Sep 81 p 2283]

COCOA EVACUATION MEASURES--A helicopter will be used to map areas of the Ashanti Region where cocoa is reported to be "locked up". The aim is to evacuate every bag within the shortest possible time, according to the Vice-President, Dr. J. W. S. de Graft-Johnson, when he was meeting Cocoa Marketing Board officials, private transport owners and the regional cocoa evacuation committee in Kumasi. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3348, 28 Sep 81 p 2283]

NEW SHIP--A multi-purpose cargo ship belonging to the Black Star Line, the MV Sissili River, has made its maiden voyage to Tema. The vessel set out from Hamburg laden with 13,000 cubic tonnes of farm machinery and 4,600 cubic tonnes of general cargo. The MV Sissili River is one of the four new South Korean ships bought by BSL last year. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3350, 12 Oct 81 p 2421]

CSO: 4700/181

## FUTURE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE SEEN PROBLEMATIC

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3348, 28 Sep 81 p 2278

[Text]

Since the election of M. Mitterrand to the Elysée this year, the future of Franco-Guinean relations has been in question. A correspondent in Guinea, considering the history of relations between the French Socialist Party (PSF) and the Conakry Government (*West Africa*, August 10), came to the conclusion that a lot of imagination and goodwill would be required from both parties to heal the wounds caused by criticism of President Ahmed Sékou Touré's Government at the Nantes PSF Congress in 1977. The criticism centred mainly around alleged violations of human rights.

More recently, *Le Canard Enchaîné* has said that President Sékou Touré was one of the few African presidents to have hoped for a Giscard victory in May, for two reasons.

First, the integration of Guinea into the CFA franc zone was planned during the Conakry visit

of former President Giscard in 1979. President Sékou Touré wanted to join as a way of forcing Guineans to declare their stocks of money (when they changed their cash to CFA), thus gaining more control over the money supply, or at least giving the authorities more information. Despite its potential wealth, the Guinean economy has little to offer the CFA community.

Secondly, President Sékou Touré may not receive the welcome in Paris that was promised by Giscard unless there are positive signs on human rights issues. A French association claims that there are eight French political prisoners in the country who are untried. Neither was the recent arrest of M. Gassamma Diallo, the father of a *Jeune Afrique* editor, for failing to obtain the President's permission before a family visit to the Ivory Coast, an encouraging sign for Franco-Guinean relations in this respect.

CSO: 4700/173

## GUINEA

### BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN DIAMOND DEAL--Australia's oil, gas and mineral exploration company Bridge Oil Limited has taken a 45 per cent interest in an alluvial diamond project in Guinea. Other partners in the scheme would be the Government of Guinea (50 per cent), Simonius Vischer of Switzerland and Industrial Diamond Company Limited of London (each with 2.5 per cent). Bridge Oil said that a reserve of about 1m. carats of gem quality diamonds had been found in a small part of the lease area, where there was also evidence of gold. Full production was expected by the end of 1983 rising to 500,000 carats a year in 1985. Bridge Oil paid \$9.5m. Australian (about \$10.9m. US). [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3345, 7 Sep 81 p 2064]

RELATIONS WITH LAOS--The Democratic People's Republic of Laos and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, the KPL [LAO NEWS AGENCY] has announced. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 81 p 14]

CSO: 4742/47

## IVORY COAST

### RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST FRANCE SEEN CONTINUING ON EVEN KEEL

Dakar AFRICA in French No 134, Oct 81 pp 57-58

[Article by Jean-Pierre Aye: "A New Hope"]

[Excerpts] What will be the part occupied by African policy in socialist France? It is still too early to hazard a guess. However, the appointment of a new-style minister of cooperation and the visits to the Elysee of a number of African heads of state, only a few months after Francois Mitterrand ascended to power, seem to augur well for the future. At any rate, French-African relations cannot be as bad as they were under Giscard d'Estaing. Mitterrand knows Africa and is well aware of its development problems. He also represents an ideal, the socialist ideal which, Africa hopes, will break the chains of the master-slave relations that have been established between those who dominated and those who were dominated yesterday.

Socialist France represents, then, a new hope for Africa, a hope for the determination of new state-to-state relations in all fields of cooperation and exchange.

This is what Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny clearly implied in his congratulatory message to Francois Mitterrand, a message that assumed a new tone.

Certainly nothing will change, fundamentally, in the political relations between the two countries. It is also certain that the Mitterrand government will remain a privileged interlocutor of the Abidjan government, even if Houphouet-Boigny remains mum on the participation of communists in the administration of France. However, a number of slight changes are to be expected, notably in the field of technical assistance, in which Ivory Coast intends to increasingly diversify its "sources of supply." In the field of education alone, about a thousand Frenchmen lost their contract last June. In other sectors of cooperation, other technicians suffered the same fate.

The emergence of Ivorian cadres from the National University and specialized institutions is appreciable today, and the government is attempting to place them so as to prevent a significant number of unemployed in the intellectual field. Moreover, this progressive integration is quite legitimate: France is duty-bound to understand it. Third World countries can ill afford to allow intellectual unemployment. One of their greatest needs is to have intellectuals enter the production circuits. This is increasingly of great concern to the



Ivorian Government which, in recent months, compelled various firms to open their doors to 600 unemployed cadres. President Houphouet-Boigny had to make this concern clear to his interlocutor so that his action would not be misconstrued as aimed against the French.

Economic relations will also, most certainly, retain their privileged character, even if, since 1975, the tendency has been to see to it that Ivory Coast not be an exclusively French market; this new orientation has allowed a breakthrough by Japan (cars), the United States (oil exploration), West Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, etc., in a variety of fields. But France's place in the Ivorian economy remains too important for this partner not to be treated with the utmost care.

Indeed, France remains the principal economic partner of Ivory Coast, even if it is losing ground in certain fields. The primary purchaser of Ivorian products in 1979 with 24 percent of total exports, France's share has been regularly decreasing, having gone from 32.7 percent in 1970 to 27.1 percent in 1975. In 1979, France purchased from Ivory Coast 23.3 percent of its foodstuffs production: beverages, tobacco and 23.6 percent of the products of the animal and plant raw materials group.

As for Ivorian coffee, it continues to dominate the French market, with 26.4 percent of the total tonnage exported, while France is the fourth-largest importer of cocoa beans (10 percent of Ivorian exports) behind the Netherlands, the United States and the USSR. As for processed cocoa, more than half is exported to France (54 percent of exported tonnage). The United States is the principal customer for cocoa butter, ahead of France which receives 30 percent of exported volume.

French firms sell to Ivory Coast 59.99 percent of imported electrical construction materiel, 55 percent of imported common metals, 52 percent of cardboard paper, 50 percent of imported cement, 34 percent of imported trucks and vans, and 15.3 percent of oil derivatives. The share of the investments denotes a progressive Ivorianization of capital, with 58 percent in 1979 compared to 53 percent in 1978. If France is no longer yesterday's exclusive partner--and will increasingly become less and less so--there is a place for French investments in the Ivorian economy. It would not be too far-fetched to affirm that President Houphouet-Boigny renewed--through President Mitterrand--his invitation to French business to display more aggressivity on the open market which Ivory Coast is, to impose itself simply because of the quality of its products.

However, the Houphouet-Mitterrand meeting must have mainly dealt with the Third World-developed countries' economic relations, where an increasing imbalance is accentuating the dependence of the former vis-a-vis the latter.

It was thought that the Ivorian chief of state, following his Elysee visit, would sign the new cocoa agreement. He did not. And nothing will happen in this regard as long as prices remain so low and will not fairly compensate the work of Ivorian peasants. President Houphouet-Boigny was able to explain this to his counterpart, who has already denounced the imbalance between North and South.

Undeniably, the Ivorian chief of state is expecting a great deal from Francois Mitterrand. But the reverse is also true, since the new French Government does not know political Africa well and will need the "assistance" of old hands with an acknowledged reputation for wisdom in order to better understand Africa.

Francois Mitterrand-Houphouet-Boigny: an old friendship could now be used for a more just world. But will their good will suffice?

CSO: 4719/134

CABINET HEARS REPORT ON CACAO, COFFEE CROPS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 1 Oct 81 p 24

[Text] A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday morning from 1000 to 1300 hours at the President's Palace in Abidjan, presided over by the chief of state.

Concerning the Ministry of Agriculture, the Cabinet heard a long and important report by Denis Bra Kanon, head of the ministry, concerning the 1980-1981 coffee and cacao season.

Domestically speaking, there is a record production of 361,000 tons of green coffee and all shelling equipment, 16 units, have gone into operation.

The 1980-1981 season will end with 210,000 tons stored, a tonnage never before equaled.

The cacao harvest has again exceeded 400,000 tons, which once more confirms the Ivory Coast's position as the top producer in the world cacao economy.

On the international level, our two main products continue to encounter serious difficulties linked to the particularly low level of international prices, on the one hand, and an insufficient export quota for coffee, despite the efforts made by the government.

The Cabinet passed the conclusions of the report and in particular, asked the minister of agriculture to: 1) proceed to close out the 1980-1981 coffee-cacao season on 30 September 1981; and 2) to open the 1981-1982 season on 1 October 1981.

Finally, in this same field, the president signed an order setting coffee and cacao prices for the 1981-1982 season, to wit: coffeeberry, 150 francs per kilogram or 300 francs per kilogram of green coffee; and cacao, 300 francs per kilogram.

This prices are bulk prices effective throughout the national territory. They are minimum prices under which buyers are forbidden to go. Violators will be punished by law.

11,464

CSO: 4719/83

## IVORY COAST

### MINISTER CONTRADICTS NEW AGENCY'S FIGURES ON COFFEE CROP

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] On 21 September 1981, information from REUTER mentioned a "reduction in the next Ivorian coffee harvest amounting to 20 percent, compared with the previous harvest." According to the same agency, "current stocks of Ivorian coffee reportedly amount to 100,000, then to 0." This information, attributed to diplomatic sources in Abidjan, gave rise to a denial from Minister of Agriculture Bra Kanon, the text of which follows.

Certain dealers based in Abidjan have reportedly stated, through information released by the REUTER AGENCY on 21 September, that the next Ivorian coffee harvest (December-April) could be down 20 percent compared with the 361,000-ton harvest from the 1980-1981 season.

This dubious information is but a low attempt to influence and compromise negotiations on quotas underway in London, to the detriment of the Ivory Coast.

Is it necessary to recall that the Ivory Coast, contrary to the inaccurate information given out last year, finished the season with a record stock of 3.5 million bags?

The use of 16 shellers, which provide a gain of productivity in processing of from 5 to 10 percent per plant, the conversion of old plantations using high-producing clones, the implementation, for the past several years, of a policy of cutting back old orchards, guaranteeing peasants throughout the national territory of a profitable price and the effective actions of a training department, SATMACI [Technical Assistance Company for the Agricultural Modernization of the Ivory Coast], are the objective reasons for the growth in Ivorian coffee production. Since the same causes produce the same effects, we can say that the hypothetical effects of climatology in the eastern region of the country or those of the coffee tree growing cycle will not produce the variations mentioned in Ivorian coffee plantations.

Furthermore, the alleged diplomatic sources and other traders, who, out of bad faith or ignorance still doubt the physical existence of Ivorian stock, are asked to contact the CSSPPA [expansion unknown], rather than to speculate, and it will give them the first-hand information.

In conclusion and considering the foregoing, the minister of agriculture categorically denies the information published by REUTER on 21 September 1981.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL EXPLORATION CONTRACT--A new contract for oil exploration over a 22,600 square km-area--17,000 kms offshore--was signed between the government and an oil consortium grouping the PETROCI, the UNION TEXAS, the TOTAL and the AGIP companies. Initial drilling should begin by the end of 1982. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 134, Oct 81 p 11]

INCREASING JAPANESE CAR IMPORTS--Ivory Coast is an important market for cars. Except for a slight slow-down in 1980, the number of car registrations is constantly increasing, especially for Japanese vehicles. Registrations in 1978: 20,350; in 1979: 19,487; in 1980: 20,676. For the first semester of 1980 alone: 30,325. Percentages will show the strength of the Japanese. In 1978, Peugeot, 16.5 percent; Renault, 22.2 percent; Japan, 45.2 percent. For 1979: Peugeot, 16.9 percent; Renault, 21.3 percent; Japan, 50.1 percent. For 1980: Peugeot, 11.6 percent; Renault, 16.2 percent; Japan 63.2 percent. First semester of 1981: Peugeot, 10.5 percent; Renault: 16.5 percent; Japan, 66.7 percent. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 134, Oct 81 pp 74-75]

SECONDARY RECOVERY SYSTEMS DEVELOPED--A Fluor Corporation unit is developing secondary recovery systems for the Belier Field platform off the Ivory Coast, which is jointly owned by Exxon, Shell and the Ivorian Government. Fluor Ocean Services of London, will provide project management, design, engineering, procurement and construction management services. The project will add water injection and gas-lift facilities to the existing platform which was completed by FOS in July last year. The new work should be completed in 1983. The Belier Field platform was the first to produce oil and gas domestically offshore for the Ivory Coast. Production is transmitted through a sub-marine and overland pipeline to onshore stabilisation facilities then pumped to the Abidjan refinery. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3349, 5 Oct 81 p 2345]

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS--In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, based on a report from Simeon Ake, head of the ministry, the Cabinet has made an important diplomatic move. The president of the republic has signed orders appointing several ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to certain countries, to wit: Adonit Manoua, director of political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is appointed to Austria. Georges Joseph Anoma will go to Switzerland. Koffi Kouame will serve in the Arab Republic of Egypt. Souleymane Sako, previously the Ivory Coast's ambassador to Morocco, has been named to Italy. Emmanuel Nouama, previously Ivorian ambassador to Iran, has been named to serve in Morocco. Philippe Collet Vieira has been named ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Tunisia. [Text] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 1 Oct 81 p 24] 11,464



## LIBERIA

### ARREST OF FORMER JUSTICE MINISTER ORDERED

#### Arrest Ordered

AB271003 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Justice Ministry has ordered security personnel in the country to ground former Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo who had allegedly failed to report for an investigation at the ministry on two occasions. Counsellor Chea Cheapoo, who is charged with illegal seizure of property, was summoned to appear before the court last Friday but reportedly failed to show up. He was then given up to yesterday to clear himself of the charges but again was reported to have defied the orders of the Justice Ministry.

The one-time justice minister is being sought after for allegedly seizing equipment of the Liberian Overseas Venture Corporation, valued at over \$200,000. He was reported to have alleged that he won a law suit against the company to the tune of the said amount, \$200,000, but it will appear that he lost the case along with his ministerial portfolio.

#### Arrest at Border

AB291158 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 29 (AFP)--Former Justice Minister of Liberia Chea Cheapoo has been arrested at the country's border with Ivory Coast while trying to escape, the government NEW LIBERIAN newspaper reported today.

His arrest had been ordered earlier this week by the Justice Ministry on charges of illegally seizing equipment worth more than 200,000 dollars from the Liberian Overseas Venture Corporation (LOVCO), a timber firm.

According to the ministry, while in office Major Cheapoo stormed into LOVCO's camp with some soldiers and policemen and seized the equipment for what he described as the company's indebtedness to himself.

He was sacked last month by the head of the West African States Military Regime, Samuel K. Doe, for behaviour inconsistent with the administration of justice and detained for building a private arsenal but was later released.

CSO: 4700/186



NEW WEEKLY ASSAILS PERSON, POLICIES OF U.S. PRESIDENT

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese No 3, 11 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Migueis Lopes Junior: "The Amin of the Americas"]

[Text] Let us imagine a man who has imposed himself through lures and a coup d'etat, through wiles and myth.

Let us imagine a man who (apparently) leads a country through personal whim, but is, in reality, teleguided by very concrete occult interests.

Let us imagine a man who governs by appealing to the most irrational instincts, trampling over and destroying everything he can that is an obstacle to his ambition.

Let us imagine a man living through the assumption of a self-attributed pathetic role.

Let us imagine a man intervening beyond his borders, supporting an expansionism as developed as his military means.

This man existed. His name is Idi Amin Dada.

From boxer to sergeant, he ascended to power in Uganda through tribal wiles, through the myth of his virility and the adherence of an armed alienated band.

He left a trail of thousands of murders, imprisonments and torture, of Nile crocodiles fed with human flesh.

Because of his megalomania, he led troops into armed provocations with Tanzania, and this was the beginning of his end.

His tragicomic government daily fed the Western mass media.

Underneath all the sensationalism, the pseudo-humanitarianism and the sense of "objectivity," there was the pounding of the ideology targeted at crystallizing and summarizing Africa in the person of Idi Amin, the ideology of "proving" the inability and impossibility for Africans to govern themselves without the West's protective hand.

Meanwhile, today, on another continent, in another country, another man with another name is governing.

This man was imposed through a well-orchestrated democratic carnival, through mass wiles, through the ruse devised by computers; through political "marketing" campaigns aimed at "selling" the "product" on a market called the electorate.

This man heads a vast country, apparently through more or less senile whims, but, in reality, he is teleguided by the very concrete occult interests of Wall Street and the monopolies.

This man, a former second-rate actor from the "factory of alienation" called Hollywood, is playing the role of "president-cowboy."

This man views the world through the more or less realistic Hollywood scenarios in which the cavalry always arrives in time to massacre the Indians and save the "honor" of the dollar.

This man leaves behind him a trail of torture, assassinations, repression and crimes against minorities and against those among the lower classes who have lost all illusions about the American dream. A trail that goes all the way from Chile to Argentina, from Uruguay to Guatemala, from Egypt to Israel, from one authoritarian and repressive regime to another, wherever they happen to be, which are classified in terms of the power and the efficiency with which they oppress their respective peoples.

This man is intervening today with his huge military resources in El Salvador on the side of the dictatorship, in South Korea on the side of fascism, in Angola on the side of racism and apartheid.

This man is practicing an expansionist policy befitting one of the major military powers in the world.

This man is the apostle of the neutron bomb, this typically capitalist weapon that kills people and preserves sacrosanct property.

This man bribes senators and congressmen with the purpose of having the democratic assemblies of his country approve his bellicose plans for world hegemony.

This man is capitalizing on a consumer society where material development is inversely proportional, in human terms, to its mental development.

There are sophisticated mass media that project this man's image. They reinforce the myth. They cover up his coarseness, characterizing it as "thoughtful and serious" words of a "specialist." They prepare well in advance his "impromptu" speeches, transforming them into deep philosophical sayings.

From missiles in Europe to the isolated defense of the pariah regime of the universe, to the revival of the racist image of Americans--white, of course--as masters of the destiny of the world, this man is a threat to humanity.

This man exists. His name is Reagan, the super-Amin of the Americans.

CSO: 4742/44

COOPERANTS ACCUSED OF FOSTERING SPECULATION, THEFT

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese No 3, 11 Oct 81 pp 8-9

[Interview with Mario Trindade, director of the Tourist and Information Center; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Tourism is an activity that affects a large number of Mozambicans. The public is complaining. Letters from readers pile up in editors' offices. Prices are high, service is poor, hygiene is lacking.

DOMINGO interviewed Mario Trindade, director of the Tourist and Information Center.

[Question] We have recently witnessed a lot of complaints about the hotel industry, and especially on high prices. We would like to know if prices are determined or not by the authorities and how control is carried out.

[Answer] There is a general price list established in 1978. But it is not observed, and it is even difficult to do so on account of speculation. The price list is set up, and then what happens? Eggs are marked 35 meticals a dozen, and meanwhile, one egg cannot be bought for less than 7 meticals. Meat should cost 150 meticals a kilo, but it is being widely sold, with bones, for 190 to 200 meticals. When the Piri-Piri restaurant opened, the manager used to go to Beira every week to purchase shrimp. Now you see how much this adds to the costs...

[Question] So there is no control?

[Answer] We shall conduct a serious campaign of control, which will reclassify all restaurants and hotels. At this time, there is not one single unit that can be called deluxe. We shall do our utmost to strengthen control. Moreover, we are preparing a new price list...

[Question] Excuse me for interrupting you. We must now face the fact that the price list is completely obsolete.

[Answer] We are attempting to bring it up to date.

[Question] Products have not officially gone up.

[Answer] Yes, but officially they cannot be found.

[Question] But don't the restaurants get their supplies at the list price?

[Answer] In theory only, because available quantities do not cover needs.

[Question] But the truth is that prices have not risen. Salaries have not risen. If we are to establish price lists on the basis of speculative prices, restaurants will raise prices once again as soon as speculation increases...

[Answer] This is not it. I am not saying that speculation is inevitable: the problem is that there are no goods around and I see no solution for this. We are setting up a new price list and we shall strengthen control. But here we have another problem. Our control agents earn 3 contos. When one of them enters a restaurant, the first thing he does is order some chicken and a beer, for which he does not pay, and there goes control. We now have signed a cooperation agreement with Portugal. It is mainly aimed at training control agents. They will have a better education and will be paid enough so that they cannot invoke poverty as an excuse for corruption.

[Question] Does that mean, then, that there is no solution to the problem?

[Answer] We are in the midst of a revolution and we must find answers to all our problems. But the problem of the hotel industry is not easy. We are talking of the owners, of the personnel, but how about the public? We have already found people, cooperants, with sheets hidden under their trousers as they leave the hotel. They have already stolen curtains, blankets, sugar bowls, dishes, etc. from hotels... No matter how much is supplied, it is never enough. There are restaurants that serve whiskey, which does not come from the hotel industry, since there have been no deliveries for over a year. The whiskey comes from cooperants who buy it for 300 meticals and make up 5 or 6 times that much when they resell it.

[Question] Hotels are always full. What do you think of this?

[Answer] We must increase the number of available beds and solve the problem of housing for cooperants...

[Question] How are we to do this?

[Answer] By building more hotels.

[Question] What are existing projects?

[Answer] The 4 Estacoes Hotel has been given to the Estoril Sol company which is also associated with a Portuguese firm. We need two new hotels in Maputo, with 300 rooms, two super deluxe hotels for conferences, meetings, etc. We are studying this question, together with a company connected with the Hilton firm.

[Question] When we speak of hotel management, does that mean Mozambican management?

[Answer] No, no. The idea is to contract management of the hotels to foreign companies.

[Question] Are there any concrete examples?

[Answer] At this time, we are studying a contract with an Indian firm called Oberoi. The D. Carlos Hotel, in Beira, will be turned over to the Cresta Hotel, which owns the Jamesson Hotel in Salisbury. We have no hotel management cadre, nor do we have any trained people. In 1982 we shall begin intensive training for hotel industry personnel and in 1985, we should have our own hotel school.

[Question] Let us talk of tourist resorts. The talk is about resorts for foreigners only. Will Mozambicans be unable to go there?

[Answer] We are doing our utmost to avoid this, but it is a definite possibility. The fact is that a resort for international tourism will be expensive. This does not mean that Mozambicans will be unable to go there, but if there are two rooms, and there are two Mozambicans and two foreigners, naturally the Mozambicans will not get them. We need hard currency for our country.

[Question] We know that the Pomene is undergoing a transformation. It is also said that the Santa Carolina will be improved. Where will Mozambicans go, then?

[Answer] We have no plans for the Santa Carolina at the moment. However, our plans for the Pomene and other places exclude 90 percent of the Mozambicans.

[Question] How about the average Mozambican, then, the person who earns 6,000 meticals a month. Where will he go?

[Answer] We already have advanced plans for tourism in the Parque Flores, in Bilene, for 500 persons. At Ponta de Ouro, we shall have facilities that will cost a lot less than hotels. But we must add here that we need mass transportation means, which we do not have. Roads are needed which do not exist, and supplies are needed that are unavailable.

CSO: 4742/44



REEDUCATION CAMPS MUST BE MODELS OF LEGALITY

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese No 2, 4 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] In the end, the newspapers wrote what was already common knowledge.

They wrote that our reeducation centers included, besides the criminals, many people held illegally, without an arrest warrant, without a definite accusation, without really knowing why...

During his recent visit to the various centers of Niassa and Cabo Delgado, the president of the republic found serious violations of the spirit that must preside over the reeducation process.

There were men who had been detained for years for ridiculous infractions of the law, without an opportunity to justify themselves. There were old people, sick people and invalids, as if reeducation were a medieval lazaretto where one ends up and is left to rot away.

Samora Machel was indignant. He ordered that old men, sick and weak people be returned to their families, and he generally did the same thing for those he found to be in an irregular situation.

Even so, inertia reigns supreme. Those who were specifically ordered freed are freed, but others whose circumstances are similar continue to be imprisoned "for lack of directives." In the last analysis, for fear of going over "to the other side." A fact which already is indicative of the concept of reeducation, of how to reeducate and whom to reeducate.

The absence of control mechanisms abandoned the inmates into the hands of the central command, generally very poorly prepared for training tasks. Instead of training, more evils were perpetrated.

In 1978, in the Naisseko (Niassa) reeducation center, Governor Aurelio Manave ordered that the commandant be imprisoned under charges of brutality and abuse of power.

Indeed, as some former inmates told me, the commandant frequently used to order that they be tied with ropes soaked in salt. This torture, generally applied to



the members of the Jehovah Witnesses sect, permanently crippled many people and confirmed others in their fanaticism.

More recently, in Ruarua, it was the president himself who ordered the detention of the camp commandant in order to determine responsibilities. The center was not reeducating and it was not producing in spite of the richness of the soil.

The centers' self-sufficiency perpetuated the character of a penal colony, in contrast to the idea of reeducation, which proposes to prepare delinquents for reentry into society through their active participation in the socialist productive process.

In reality, how did this system work out?

In his recent visits, the chief of state ordered the closing of various centers and directed that some be turned into future cities without delay.

The work ahead will be founded on the work carried out in terms of ideological reconversion. The difficulties of reintegration into society will be in direct proportion to the errors committed during the reeducation process.

In the future, control of the existing centers should be permanent, obviating the need for the president to visit them in person. It is necessary to guarantee respect for human dignity which, in the end, is the objective proposed by reeducation.

Revolutionary legality, as an instrument of class domination, must begin to be taken seriously.

CSO: 4742/44

LOW PRICES, BUREAUCRACY HAMPER CORN, POTATO MARKETING

Reasons for Difficulties

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 20 Sep 81 pp 22-25

[Article by Alexandre Maitocherra]

[Text] Finding people who are selling their products in this agricultural marketing season is a rare or almost impossible thing in the districts of Moamba and Magude. According to information gathered there, the one who pays more is the one who buys more.

The thing that amazed us most during our reporting assignment was the fact that as we passed through about four localities on our way to the communal village of Mangondzo, located 135 kilometers from Magude's district administrative center, and as we visited another such village in the Moamba District, we did not find a single trading post in operation during this agricultural marketing campaign.

In addition to potatoes, those districts are also large producers of corn, the only cereal that should be in the marketing stage during this agricultural campaign.

When we passed one of the trading posts set up for the campaign during our trip to the communal village of Mangondzo, we found it practically deserted. A merchant who owns a store in the communal village was in our jeep. He was an uninhibited and loquacious talker. It was he who told us (and he was not the only one) that the marketing campaign was not producing the desired results. His statements were confirmed later by the organizations involved in the current campaign.

As a matter of fact, Magude's administrator had told us long before we started this assignment that there were big problems in agricultural marketing. His opinion was shared by the administrator of the Moamba District and other district organizations.

Whoever Pays More Buys More

According to information gathered on the spot, the failures being experienced with the current agricultural marketing campaign are due to the low prices being offered the peasants. The inhabitants say that "the price paid for corn does not cover the

cost of the products we need. The money we get for a container of corn is not enough to pay for a handkerchief."

The current buying price for corn (4 meticaïs per kilogram) is leading those in the black market to take advantage of the situation. A container that brings a legal price of 80 meticaïs (considering that a container can hold about 20 kilograms) is bought by black marketeers for 200 meticaïs or more. And that is having its effect, since the inhabitants prefer to sell to those individuals, who then resell the products at highly speculative prices.

The fact is that through the last day of our stay in the Magude District, only about 54.6 tons of corn and 28 of rice had been bought. Those figures are quite low when one considers that five trading posts were recently set up: in Mapulanguene, Macaene, Eduardo Mondlane, Manjane, and Muthasse, all in the Magude District.

In order to reduce black marketing, a number of measures have been adopted to prevent the taking of products to other localities (specifically, Maputo), where corn is sold (on the black market, of course) at extremely high prices. If a speculator is found, the products are confiscated and turned over to the government. But as the district organizations admitted, it is not always possible to catch people like that.

#### Drought Another Cause

Another factor pointed to as responsible for the failure of the agricultural marketing campaign is the drought that has devastated the country for a long time. As a result of the drought, production has been quite low. The administrator of the Magude District told us: "Since there was little production, the peasant is choosing to sell his products at prices that may enable him to subsist."

On the other hand, we also noted a shortage of products which the peasant needs and which can be obtained in exchange for his surplus production. A worthy example of that is in Magude, where products such as sugar, oil, soap, lamps, and so on have been made available to the peasants.

But those products are not always available. And it is because of those shortages (the lack of products for barter) that the peasant prefers to sell his products for cash. And as was said above, he does it by turning to the one who pays the most.

As far as the black market is concerned, measures have also been adopted to prohibit the taking of products to other localities.

#### What To Do?

In view of those facts, district officials have their hands full trying to bring the current agricultural marketing campaign to a successful conclusion. The administrator of the Moamba District told us: "We have already proposed to the central provincial organizations that this problem be solved by raising the price paid for corn."

But we feel that simply changing the price will not solve the problem completely, and in any case, it is not up to the provincial organizations to make such a change. Other measures must be adopted. We suggest that in future campaigns, the products

most needed by the peasants be made available to them. The specific case is that of Magude, which was mentioned above. Working tools such as hoes, machetes, axes, scythes, and so on should also be included, since we were told in the communal village of Mangondzo that the peasants have neither hoes nor machetes. According to them, they had started a farm with the few tools they had with the intention of growing cashews. But because of the lack of seed and insufficient tools, the field was abandoned.

#### Bureaucratic Problems

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 20 Sep 81 pp 25-27

[Article by Alexandre Maitocherra]

[Excerpts] Fernando went to Moamba, a great potato-producing area, to spend a weekend free of city pollution and in the hope of eating that tuber, which loves the red soil. During his stay in Moamba, he had to be satisfied with cornmeal. He was able on occasion to have horse mackerel or beef with "salad" at high prices.

Although potato production goals in the two districts of Moamba and Magude were not reached because the seed arrived late, district organizations say that never have so many potatoes been grown as this year. Apart from the problem with rain, which threatened their harvest, the workers were quite satisfied with the successes achieved.

But potatoes are not being eaten in Moamba. At least none had been placed on the local market by the time we left. The result was that the restaurants were hard pressed to diversify the diet being demanded by their customers.

#### Potatoes Must Carry "National Stamp"

The vast potato fields in Magude and Moamba give an air of prosperity. That was the impression we got as we looked over a few of the blocks we visited. But those same potatoes are not for sale in the local markets.

Mr Agostinho, who owns a restaurant in the Moamba District, told us: "We don't have potatoes here because they have to go to Maputo first. Only after that are they distributed to us." When we showed amazement, he added that we should seek further information from the district organizations.

We found exactly the same situation in the Magude District. The official in charge of block 1 in the Sabie Production Unit told us that "in previous years we would sell potatoes to the local inhabitants. But this year we have been ordered not to sell them." When we asked why, we were told that it was for control purposes.

If there was no control in previous years, we feel that the place to institute it is in the production units themselves. After all, what is the purpose of the rendering of accounts?

Moreover, this matter of potatoes having to go to Maputo first and then being sent back to the producing districts involves an unnecessary expenditure of fuel and the tying up of means of transportation that could very well be used for other purposes.

Those problems lead us to believe that we are dealing with a case of consummate bureaucracy. It is the same as going to get water at the mouth of a river when that same river runs past your door.

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CSO: 4742/27

## MOZAMBIQUE

### CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES WILL IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS

#### Maputo-Bulawayo Connection

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The rail link between Maputo and Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, will be normalized by the end of this year with the entry into service of the Mazimchopes and Macarretane bridges. These bridges--which were destroyed by the racist Rhodesian troops--are situated on the rail line that connects Maputo with Chicualacuala.

According to information obtained from SOGEL [expansion unknown], the prime contractor, construction work on these two bridges is scheduled for completion in December of this year.

The Mazimchope bridge--construction of which began in August of last year--sustained a slight delay when work was interrupted by the rains that devastated the region in the early part of last February. Rail traffic is meanwhile being maintained over a causeway constructed at the site.

The Macarretane bridge spanning the Limpopo River is of great economic importance to the region, because in addition to providing passage for rail traffic it incorporates a dam that provides for control of the water flow and for the irrigation of many hectares of land. A temporary crossing for rail traffic is provided by a metal structure.

According to Engineer Marcal, a SOGEL technical expert, work on the bridge is currently at a standstill because of the lack of timber for caisson construction pending supply of the material by MADEMO [Mozambique Timber Enterprise].

In addition to the two railway bridges already mentioned, there are the Macarretane, Chengane and Conhane highway bridges and the structure that links Chokwa with Canicado. All these bridges were destroyed by the Rhodesian regime and are in process of reconstruction except for the one that will link Chokwe with Canicado; it is still in the planning stage.

The Macarretane highway bridge runs parallel to the railway bridge and is scheduled for completion at the same time as the former. This bridge will make highway traffic possible between the regions bordering each side of the river. A temporary crossing was also constructed between Chokwe and Canicado following destruction of the structure that had linked the two regions.



According to the same source, construction work on the highway bridge over the Chengane River is relatively behind schedule, also because of delays caused by the rains.

Work on the small highway bridge over the Conhane River is likewise behind schedule, as a result of the fact that in September of last year the former DNA [expansion unknown] designated the Gaza General Construction Enterprise as the prime contractor for the project to reconstruct the bridge. In August of this year, however, a determination was made that this enterprise was not equipped to undertake the work. The project was again turned over to SOGEL, which is not yet able to estimate when the work will be completed.

Reconstruction of these bridges was made possible thanks to a grant from The Netherlands in the amount of 100,000 contos.

#### Chengane Bridge Inaugurated

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A temporary bridge was put into service recently over the Chengane River in Chibuto District. The bridge--consisting of a basic metal structure--has an estimated load capacity of approximately 50 tons and is intended for the transport of agricultural products via the highway that links the seat of Chibuto District to Guija.

Present at the dedication ceremony were Governor Joao Pelembe of Gaza Province; the provincial directors, respectively, of the departments of Public Works and of Industry and Power; and other party and government officials of Chibuto District.

Joao Pelembe told those present that great vigilance must be exercised by the entire population to ensure that the bridge is not destroyed again by the enemies of the people.

"As we know," the governor of Gaza declared, "the old bridge was destroyed by enemy action during the attacks carried out in 1979 by the troops of the then Rhodesia. Since that time the local populations have continuously experienced serious difficulties in respect to communications with Guija District, and products could not be transported via this highway, which links the two districts with each other."

Further on in his address, this party and government official spoke of the need for the local population to intensify their vigilance against all the enemy schemes designed to destroy the strategic infrastructure of the province that links the districts of Chibuto and Guija and neighboring districts. Regarding this point, Governor Joao Pelembe counseled the population to work in cooperation with the militia, and with the Armed Forces of Mozambique, to protect the bridge. The governor of Gaza explained that the enemy has many ways of sabotaging the bridge, and that one of these ways is to cross over it with an excessive load or at high speed.

In conclusion, Joao Pelembe appealed to the local populations and to the Defense and Security Forces to establish good relations among themselves.

## Tete Zambezi River Bridge

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 81 p 12

[Text] The bridge over the Zambezi River in Tete Province will be "restored." It was damaged in 1968 when one of the piers on the left bank of the river was dislocated as a result of the erosion caused by the rains that devastated the region.

According to the newspaper DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, two world-famous technical experts--Professor of Engineering Edgar Cardoso, who designed the bridge, and Professor Moradi, of Italian nationality, both of whom are regarded as experts in the field--made a working visit to Tete recently with a view to drawing up a plan at a later stage for the repair of the bridge.

It is also known that the resultant project will be opened to international competitive bidding. The successful bidder will be designated as the prime contractor and will accordingly utilize the KAUIT [expansion unknown] fund, established for the purpose of financing the repair of the bridge and the Guchamano-Zobue highway.

10992

CSO: 4742/31

## MOZAMBIQUE

### SATISFACTORY RESULTS OF GASOLINE RATIONING APPLAUDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Mariamo Adamo: "Fuel Rationing Saves Thousands of Contos in Foreign Exchange"]

[Excerpt] The new system of rationing liquid fuels has made it possible--as of last August--to effect a reduction in gasoline consumption of approximately 34,000 contos compared to the same period of last year despite the increase in the number of vehicles that was recorded in 1981. This information was disclosed by Deputy Antonio Branco during the labors of the Eighth Session of the People's Assembly.

Ratification of Law 1/81--which prescribes the rationing of liquid fuels (gasoline and diesel fuel)--was one of the items on the agenda of the current session of the supreme organ of governmental power. Certain changes were also made with a view to perfecting the system in order better to accomplish the objectives in view.

The draft resolution of Law 1/81 was introduced by Deputy Joaquim Munhepe. It emphasizes that the practice of austerity had been initiated during the armed struggle and had made it possible to derive the maximum benefit from the resources at our disposal and thereby to nourish the flame of liberty.

In view of the fact that the principal struggle today is being waged in the area of economics, measures must be adopted to control fuel consumption so that the dizzying rise in petroleum prices will not endanger the efforts undertaken by the Mozambican people to eliminate underdevelopment.

"In approving Law 1/81," the resolution continues, "the CPAP [expansion unknown] accorded special attention to the productive sectors and to those sectors which have a direct impact on the well-being of the public. In this way it has translated the popular will with respect to utilization of the available material resources and has once again affirmed the correctness of the campaign against extravagance and waste as an integral part of the struggle against underdevelopment."

#### Successes Achieved Through Rationing

Following the introduction of the draft resolution, the Minister of Industry, Deputy Antonio Branco, reported on the results obtained during the experimental stage of the system.

He said that although consumption of diesel fuel through August of 1981 was greater than the figure for the same period of 1980, it was approximately 100,000 contos below the estimated consumption for the first 8 months of this year.

Moreover, the sale of the coupons incorporating the surtax yielded total receipts of approximately 10,000 contos during the first 5 months the rationing measures were in effect.

Antonio Branco further declared that by issuing coupons which represent foreign exchange the system has incorporated reasonable mechanisms to recover a part of the foreign exchange which the state expends for fuel in the process of providing various services for specified entities and nonresident foreign nationals.

"In order to put a halt to flagrant cases of inadequate control--on the part of governmental agencies and state enterprises--whereby these entities have resorted to obtaining coupons that include the surtax, these agencies and enterprises are henceforth forbidden to acquire these coupons," Minister Antonio Branco further stated, in expressing his support for the changes incorporated into Law 1/81 by the terms of the resolution approved yesterday.

These agencies and enterprises are entitled to request--upon presentation of documented proof of need--an increase in quotas without having to resort to the surtaxes authorized by law for cases of a quite different nature.

10992

CSO: 4742/31

## MOZAMBIQUE

### RATIFICATION OF LAW ON STATE ENTERPRISES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] "The state enterprises must be equipped to respond to the demands made upon them with respect to fulfillment of the production targets established by higher authority, while observing continuously and creatively the guidelines of the Prospective Model Plan," states the draft resolution for Law 2/81, which establishes the legal bases concerning the organization and operation of the enterprises.

This important legislative document of 30 September was ratified yesterday by the People's Assembly. As has been reported, this law is an important legal instrument for use in strengthening the management of the economy by the state.

This law comes into being in the context of the profound political, economic and social changes of the past several years: changes that have rendered a great part of the legal base that governed the organization and operation of the state enterprises--specifically, Decree No 17/77--inadequate.

The law is designed to clarify certain concepts and principles--particularly as regards the leadership and individual responsibility of economic management--and to redefine the organs and jurisdictions of the State Enterprises.

The draft resolution was introduced by Deputy Salomao Munguambe. It states that this law ensures more effective participation by the workers in the conduct of the activities of these enterprises. Another rather significant aspect of the Law Concerning the Organization and Operation of the State Enterprises relates to support for the cooperative sector that will serve to stimulate the cooperative movement in our nation.

Deputy Pedro Galvao Odallah addressed himself to this legislative act. He began by congratulating President Samora Machel on his birthday, saying that the occasion is celebrated by the entire people, and hailed the enactment of the law.

"This law," he said, "will make it possible for the State Enterprises to take a qualitative leap forward that will enable them to effect lasting improvements in production and profitability and thereby become the principal source of revenue for the state."

10992

CSO: 4742/31

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

NEW FUMO PRESIDENT--Joao Khan, 25, has been appointed president of the Mozambique United Front (FUMO-opposition), replacing Domingos Arouca, the founder of the movement who resigned for health reasons, a FUMO communique distributed in Lisbon has announced. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 134, Oct 81 p 13]

CSO: 4719/134



LIBYAN TRADE UNAFFECTED BY DETERIORATING RELATIONS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 13 Oct 81 p 20

[Article: "Fresh Talks With Libya"]

[Text]

NIAMEY, October 12 - Niger President Seyni Kountché today had his first meeting with a member of the Libyan Government since he closed Tripoli's Embassy here and expelled the staff last January.

The visitor was Libyan Atomic Energy Minister Abdel Majid Al Kuud, who told Niger's Voice of Sahel radio that he was assessing the level of cooperation between the two countries.

Niger and Libya were "neighbours, Moslem and African" and the principal reason for his visit was to strengthen and expand their cooperation and reach "better mutual understanding", the Minister added.

Niamey took action against the Libyan Embassy when it was transformed into a "People's Bureau" without warning. Government statements said the diplomats there had been acting in a manner "incompatible with their status".

Relations between the two countries had been deteriorating for several months beforehand, with Niamey accusing Libyan leader Moamer Kadhafi of falsehood and subversion in Niger.

Harming stability...

The Government here was particularly annoyed by a speech by Colonel Kadhafi a year ago which accused Niger and Mali of persecuting and repressing the Tuareg nomad tribes.

Recent press comment has denounced "deserters" and "renegades" for harming the stability and peace of the country, without mentioning Libya by name.

Despite the dispute, trade relations have not suffered, however. Last year Libya bought some 1,212 tonnes of uranium from Niger. (A.F.P.)

## NIGER

### BRIEFS

FRENCH, IRAQI LOANS--Niamey, 8 Oct--Niger has borrowed 130.8 million francs (23.52 million dollars) from France's Economic Cooperation Fund for coal-mining and telecommunications projects, according to the official Niger Government Bulletin. A further loan of four million dollars to aid Niger's balance of payments situation had come from Iraq, the bulletin said. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 9 Oct 81 p 10]

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK LOAN--Luxembourg, 12 Oct--The European Investment Bank has loaned Niger more than 10 million dollars for building the second phase of the coal-fired power station at Anou Araren in Northern Niger. The Bank said today that the loan would cover the addition of a 16 megawatt unit to the first phase of similar size now operating. The unit would supply nearby uranium mines. The European 15-year loan at a rate of eight per cent will finance one eighth of the project. Other funds come from the African Development Bank, the Central Economic Cooperation Fund, the Abu Dhabi Fund and the Niger Government. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Oct 81 p 21]

SAUDI LOAN--Niamey, 15 Oct--Saudi Arabia has loaned Niger 15 million dollars interest-free to help meet its balance of payments difficulties, officials said here Wednesday. The money will be repaid over 10 years after a five-year period of grace, they said. The Niger Government recently received a similar loan of four million dollars from Iraq. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Oct 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/183

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, CONDITIONS OF NATION REVIEWED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 27 Sep 81 pp 11-17

[Article by Leite de Vasconcelos]

[Excerpts] During President Manuel Pinto da Costa's stay in Mozambique, a national news team was in Sao Tome looking into conditions in that country.

Mozambican reporters also accompanied the Sao Tomian leader on his way here and on his return to Sao Tome and Principe.

The overall result is a series of reports, one of which appears below.

This article reports on conditions on that African island and also includes summaries of interviews granted to national news teams by officials in the Sao Tomian Government [interviews not included].

Sao Tome and Principe are two islands where a bitter summary of the history of Portuguese colonialism can be found in concentrated form.

Sao Tome and Principe is a young country being built from nothing with enthusiasm, determination, a great taste for freedom, and an awareness of the difficulties to be overcome.

Its 95,000 inhabitants are the "survivors" of the generations of slaves, deportees, and contract laborers from the African continent who formed the history of blood, sweat, resistance, and revolt in those islands.

In July 1975, those 95,000 inhabitants thrust the word "republic" into a forced labor camp where the only law was the will of the plantation owners.

Difficulties Described

Sao Tome and Principe was transformed by Portuguese colonialism into a single-crop territory producing cacao. Only the lower altitudes near the sea and the highest regions escaped being planted in cacao trees.

Anyone traveling over the island of Sao Tome notices four concentric bands of crops: coconut trees next to the sea, then palm trees, followed by cacao trees in the third and widest strip, and, lastly, coffee plantations. The proliferation of banana trees is closely linked to cacao, since cacao trees cannot withstand direct sunlight and must be shaded by the banana trees.

An unobserving glance would not reveal any differences today in the economic situation of Sao Tome and Principe. The single crop heritage cannot be cast off quickly because cacao is the country's only significant source of revenue, and the change to a new economy will have to be a long process. The main concern today is still that of insuring cacao production, which is very low because there has been no new planting in over two decades.

Underdevelopment is the most conspicuous feature of Sao Tomian reality.

It reveals itself in the country's total dependence on a single agricultural product that is not processed locally. The production of foodstuffs for local consumption is very inadequate. Only since independence has the production of vegetables, chickens and eggs, pigs, and milk begun. Fishing is primarily a small-scale operation, with only one boat (also a product of independence) available for industrial fishing.

There is almost no industrial activity. The existing industry consists of the following: a small brewery (established by a French capitalist in 1973 using old equipment obtained from the closing of a brewery in Gabon); a chickenfeed factory established in 1979 and operating entirely on imported raw materials; a recently inaugurated garment factory which at this stage does no more than assemble pieces that are precut abroad for the manufacture of 400 shirts a day; an old unit for producing sugarcane rum that is practically a cottage industry; a small unit for manufacturing plastic bags; a ceramic factory (still under construction); and a coffee roasting plant. It should be noted that most of them started up after independence.

In general, the people's living conditions are poor: the housing is inadequate and unhealthy, and the protein-poor diet is based on bananas, breadfruit, and fish.

The illiteracy rate stands at around 40 percent. There is a great shortage of schools, and only since independence has secondary education begun to exist outside the capital.

#### Determination To Overcome Underdevelopment

While that sums up the difficulties, it must be said that the effort being put forth to overcome them well expresses the firm determination to create a new life in Sao Tome and Principe.

The still-small dimensions of the economic structure created since independence are much more significant than their physical size would indicate, considering that they were created from nothing and that everything had to be started from scratch.

The dairy is a good example of what we have just been saying. Sao Tome and Principe had no experience at all in milk production. It was necessary to import the cows, the bulls, the technicians, and the equipment, start studying the adaptation of the

animals to the island's climate and physical conditions, and begin training Sao Tomians for the most basic dairying jobs.

Allowing for the inherent differences, the same can be said of the other activities begun after independence, all of which are aimed at eventually satisfying the basic needs of the people.

The nationalization of the plantations in September 1975 created the conditions for a radical transformation in labor relations and a national reorganization of the agricultural and stockraising economy.

The approximately 60 plantations that then existed were converted into 15 state-owned farm enterprises occupying 90 percent of the land. The minimum wage of 2,600 dobras was introduced for rural wage earners, who are also covered by an extensive social security system guaranteeing them subsistence in case of illness or disability and a retirement pension.

The workers assemblies periodically discuss the situation and problems of the enterprises and their production plans.

The oppressive concentration-camp atmosphere of the plantations has given way to people's enterprises.

#### Freedmen and Gaboons

Along with the economic and social problems, there are still vestiges of a division between the people that was fostered by colonialism.

In the last quarter of the last century, Portugal abolished slavery in its colonies. The freed slaves (and anyone who had escaped slavery in previous centuries) were given the name of freedmen, a word derived from [the Portuguese word for] the freeing of slaves (the document freeing a slave from his condition was called the certificate of freedom).

The freedmen always resisted being placed on the cocoa plantations. Even when they were brutally stripped of their lands in the last decade of the last century to make way for expansion of the cocoa crop by the planters, the freedmen refused to work on the plantations. In 1953, the Batepa massacre, which was intended to force them to accept contracts to work on the plantations, was unsuccessful.

Colonialism therefore sought to insure that the contract laborers brought from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde would be completely isolated from the freedmen, who worked in fishing, on small family plots of land, or at the humblest jobs in trade and public services. The contract laborers (or "Gaboons," which is what people coming from the African continent were called) were locked up on the plantations, prohibited from leaving them, and prevented from associating with the Sao Tomians.

Thus was generated the division between the two classes of workers. It is a division which independence, the nationalization of the plantations, and the political work of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe] have eliminated, although some of its vestiges remain.



That division has caused serious social problems. For example, six of the eight former contract workers from Mozambique with whom we spoke are bachelors, although they are all over 50 years old and have been on the island since the early 1950's. They told us how their situation as virtual prisoners on the plantations kept them from establishing families--and now, they say, they are too old.

Not so much as age, it is the outrage of virtual slavery to which they were subjected that has left deep scars on the bodies and minds of those men. But we saw how their faces lit up as they talked about current conditions in Sao Tome and Principe, their happiness at meeting Mozambicans, and the pleasure with which some of them recalled their mother tongue as they spoke Macua with Naita Ussene.

European influence is present here in the people's cultural celebrations to a degree not found in the countries on the continent. That circumstance is certainly due to the fact that men who were taken away from their original societies and reduced to slavery away from their own people had less cultural resistance.

So it is that (a little like what is found in Brazil) there are cultural celebrations among Sao Tome's people that result from the appropriation of the colonizer's cultural forms.

The same weight of European cultural influence explains the large number of folk celebrations that are Catholic in origin, chiefly festivals commemorating the patron saints of cities, towns, churches, and neighborhoods. They are frequent and very boisterous.

11798

CSO: 4742/36



# HOPEFUL POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS NOTED

Dakar L'UNITE in French No 95 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial by Moctar Kebe: "Hopeful Notes"]

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers meeting on Tuesday, 8 September, clearly marks a political return to Senegal, although, in reality, neither President Abdou Diouf, the prime minister, nor any member of the government took their usual vacations.

For the government and the Socialist Party, this 1981/1982 political return presents itself under favorable auspices if we judge by certain signs that are also hopeful notes.

First of all, on the economic level, from Cape Verde to eastern Senegal, from the river region to Casamance, going through the Louga, Thies, Diourbel and Sine-Saloum regions, the rain gauge has been fairly satisfactory. Even if we cannot yet make very optimistic forecasts as to the harvests, it is undeniable that they will be decidedly better than last year's. In a country where agriculture gives employment to nearly three-quarters of the working population, a good rainy season opens exciting prospects. Our good peasants must scrupulously respect the government's orders, both with regard to marketing the various speculations and restoring seed reserves.

Also, even though the unfortunate events at Banjul have plunged some Gambian and Senegalese families into mourning, the announcement of the forthcoming creation of a Senegambian confederation is a prospect that the Senegalese public has greeted with much interest. It is President Abdou Diouf's good fortune to be Senegal's leader at a time when such a fortunate transformation is taking place; it is entirely to his credit that he saved our sister country Gambia from a sure destabilization that would not have spared Senegal. That is why, following the example of the People's Progressist Party (PPP), its Gambian brother, the Socialist Party should mobilize to make our militants, sympathizers and friends aware of the urgent need for bringing about the Senegambia of our ancestors.

Likewise, the favorable conclusions reached by the sixth session of the Joint Senegalese-Ivorian Commission, the probable convening next November of the CEA0, ANAD [Non-aggression and Defense Aid Agreement (IAA)] and OMVS summits, followed by the laying of the first stone of the Manantali dam, sufficiently emphasize the nature of the excellent relationships which Senegal maintains in the subregion.

The third hopeful note of the political return is the fact that numerous senior Senegalese officials have joined the Socialist Party. Undoubtedly won over by certain felicitous initiatives on the part of President Abdou Diouf and his team, these senior officials have decided to come to our aid in carrying out our socialist program. We must greet these new comrades and hope that the new blood they will inject into our structures will assuredly enable us to better prepare ourselves for the 1983 elections.

These new memberships are all the more to be encouraged since they are coming at a time when we are witnessing a vertiable disintegration of certain opposition parties. Hasn't Mamadou Dia's People's Democratic Movement (MDP) just lost 10 of its most distinguished leaders? As to Abdoulay Wade's PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], it is becoming increasingly discredited in the eyes of the Senegalese public. In any event, at the present rate of resignations recorded daily by this party, it is to be feared that it will be unable to participate in the 1983 elections.

9434

CSO: 4719/85

OPPOSITION LEADER COMMENTS ON ARRESTS OF PDS MEMBERS

Paris LE MATIN in French 28 Sep 81 p 13

[Article by Christian Casterand (Sen): "Opposition activists arrested in Senegal."]

[Text] The leader of the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] Maitre Wade, accuses President Diouf of trying to "compromise" him. Maitre Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the Senegalese opposition, is not pleased. Following the arrest, about 2 weeks ago, of several activists of his party (Senegalese Democratic Party, "laborite"), Maitre Wade accused President Abdou Diouf of trying to "discredit" the PDS. He explained to LE MATIN.

"For 15 days now our activists and personnel have been arrested throughout the country. Some have been released, but five still remain in the hands of the police." Maitre Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the largest opposition party in Senegal, sees in these arrests a sort of "plot" aimed at discrediting his party, the PDS: "Abdou Diouf knows that he has no chance of winning free and democratic elections. So he is trying to compromise us." If Abdoulaye Wade is to be believed, the stratagem devised by the Senegalese authorities is simple: "They base themselves on the revelations of someone who claims to have been my associate, and who affirms that we have arms at our disposal. It's stupid!"

This incident marks a serious deterioration in relations between the Socialist Party, in power at Dakar, and the PDS. The 1974 law, which without recognizing independent political parties authorized the existence of "currents," has recently been replaced, and political parties can henceforth exist legally. In 1974, to exist, the PDS had to choose the label "liberal." Today it calls itself "socialist laborite."

"But the PS [Socialist Party]," he said "is socialist only in name. Tell us what is socialist in their program! Diouf's (in power since January) economic and social management is a failure. When Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister for cooperation, came to Dakar, he denounced the lot forced on the rural community." Maitre Wade nevertheless admits quite willingly that he is "cornered" between the Senegalese Socialist Party, member of the Socialist International, and the French Socialist Party, since the two parties have "preferential relations" which hardly leaves the PDS much room to maneuver.

9824

CSO: 4719/78

BRIEFS

NEW DEFECTION FROM PDS--The Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) has just had another defection. In an announcement released to the press, Deputy Youssou Diene told of his decision to leave his party, explaining his resignation by the recent attempt on state security in which a deputy from his party was implicated. Diene also stated his intention to go back to the Socialist Party, to which he had previously belonged. His defection reduces the number of PDS deputies to 13. There had been 18 after the February 1978 elections. As for PDS Deputy Doudou Kamara, whose name has frequently been mentioned in the judicial inquiry concerning Senegalese citizens suspected of violating domestic security, he has been ordered to appear following the lifting of parliamentary immunity obtained from the National Assembly committee. This brings the number of PDS members arrested in connection with the investigation to eight. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10-11 Oct 81 p 1] 11,464

ITALIAN WHEAT DONATION--A gift of 3,300 tons of soft wheat has been made to our country by the Italian Government, following the appeal made by the Senegalese Government to the international community as a result of the disastrous agricultural season last year. The official ceremony took place yesterday morning at Pier 2, attended by Diego Lorenzo Lonzo, charge d'affaires of the Italian Embassy in Senegal, and Souleymane Ndiaye, commissioner for food aid. Ndiaye stated that gifts in the form of finished or semi-finished products must not compete with our own national production, which needs the support of all sectors of activity in these difficult economic circumstances. He also expressed the wish that Italian food aid will increase year by year and improve in quality and quantity, while helping us achieve our objectives as defined in the food plan. [By Pape Sedikh Mbodje] [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10-11 Oct 81 p 4] 11,464

PDS MEMBERS REPORTED MISTREATMENT--Dakar, 14 Oct--Arrested members of Senegal's opposition Democratic Party are being prevented from talking to their lawyers, the party alleged here today. A party statement said that the lawyers were being sent back from the jail to the Ministry of Justice and from there to the magistrate concerned, who could not be found. Two national leaders of the party and eight other members, including Member of Parliament Doudou Camara, have been charged with harming state security on the basis of accusations by Amadou Fall, a former bodyguard of party Secretary-General Abdoulaye Wade. The statement said the accused were being held with common criminals and being treated worse than them. It accused the Justice Minister of prejudicing their case by revealing evidence against them, including allegations that Mr. Camara had admitted being trained in Libya in intelligence, military security and sabotage. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Oct 81 p 19]

MEASURES FOR RICE, SUGAR SUPPLY--As is often the case on the eve of important holidays, certain economic operators are trying to create and maintain an artificial shortage psychosis regarding the most essential foodstuffs, in particular rice and sugar, with a view to making excess profits to the detriment of the Senegalese consumer. With regard to rice, the government has taken all the necessary steps in due time to supply the Senegalese market on a normal and regular basis. Thus, on 29 September, 4,000 tons of rice were injected into the market. Yesterday, 2 October, 15,000 tons of rice were unloaded from the boat "Georgios." According to the minister of commerce, on 5 October, the ship "Aristides" will unload 16,000 tons of rice; on 31 October, the "Bayville" will berth with 13,000 tons of rice. In other words, a total of 44,000 tons of rice will be unloaded onto the market. As for sugar, on the eve of Ramadan the government had already taken all the necessary measures for adequately supplying the market. At present, the resupplying of sugar is being carried out by the Senegal Sugar Company. In the face of the intolerable schemes of certain operators, the price control board, the gendarmerie, the police and customs will flush out and energetically punish the creators of this situation. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3-4 Oct 81 p 1] 9434

CSO: 4719/85

RENE: 'WE CANNOT RELY ON IMPORTS'

Victoria NATION in English 19 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] **INCREASING food production and depending more on local produce was the theme of President Albert René's opening speech at the special World Food Day display at Grand'Anse Experimental and Food Production Centre last Friday. Later, after he had toured the various stands, the President gave the following interview to the press, going into more detail on the subject :**

*QUESTION: Mr President, at the inauguration of the World Food Day you spoke to the people on the development of agriculture in the country. What were the points you wanted to bring out?*

**PRESIDENT RENE:** I spoke particularly on consumption habits. It is true that we Seychellois tend to prefer imported stuffs; this is not our fault, maybe it is because of the way we were brought up.

We believed things produced locally were of inferior quality. This is a mentality that will have to change, because now that we are ready to produce for almost all our needs, we will have to consume what we produce and stop depending on imported foodstuffs.

Another point is that in the hotels in Seychelles you will rarely have the chance to appreciate Creole food cooked from locally grown vegetables and other products. These hotels have to realise that if they are to work here where they are making their profits, they have to work in the interest of the country.

Our country would like, for example, to have lime juice served in the hotels rather than seeing them importing Coca Cola from overseas. Everybody knows that a nice glass of lime juice is as refreshing as any other drink. We have to do that in the interest of our economy, otherwise the money we've worked for will continue to be sent to other countries for imports.



*You also brought out a point about greed and profiteering in cases where some people import foodstuffs.*

There are some people who buy foodstuffs from Seycom and then resell these items to the hotels while others are asking why the hotels themselves do not buy directly from Seycom. Those people who are carrying out this trade are crooks and there are also crooks in the hotels. They will buy one tonne of goods at Seycom but sell them for the price of three tonnes to the hotels.

The profit made from the two invisible tonnes is shared among the crooks. Of course the hotels just continue to buy the goods that way instead of going directly to Seycom for cheaper prices. The top managers may not know about this.

Then there are other hotels who import from certain companies overseas and then mark up the prices they themselves want. Yet they keep on complaining that hotel rooms are empty and that they have to increase accommodation rates.

Analysis shows that much of the hotels' expenses goes into foodstuffs and other imports of goods which could be bought at cheaper prices locally. An example is the price of mineral water, which costs up to R. 30 a bottle in certain hotels while the country is now producing the

same water at a much lower price. We hope the hotels won't continue with these excesses.

*Mr. President, you also spoke on the enormous sums of money being wasted on destructive arms.*

We know that in the world there are about 500 million people who at this very moment are suffering from hunger. They do not have enough to feed themselves and their children and of course the children are the ones who die first. In certain countries 100 out of every 1000 children do not expect to live a normal life span because they do not have enough food.

Fortunately in Seychelles this situation no longer exists, yet in 1977 before the change of government more than 50 out of every 1000 Seychellois children died before reaching their first year.

In three years the infant mortality rate went down to the present figure of 17. We can compare this with European standards, in France, for example, where the mortality rate is 16. This means we are making good progress in wiping out malnutrition and combating infant mortality.

But in other countries thousands of children are dying from hunger, even at the very instant I was denouncing the huge sums spent on arms. Yet at the same time you hear that warships are being sent into the Indian Ocean

and that huge sums are being given to other countries for bases.

Everyday some countries are spending money on arms as if death is what counts and life has no importance. One is starting to manufacture a neutron bomb that will kill human beings but leave buildings standing. I wonder who afterwards will look after things that have been left intact.

The world over has got to change its thinking. The world is the human race and materials are nothing. Those leaders who are thinking destructively rather than helping to construct are bearing huge responsibilities. One day the world will ask them for explanations.

*Mr President, there are experts who say the world cannot produce enough of the food it needs. What do you think of that claim?*

I believe this is false. Take Africa, for example. If you had enough capital — say the money other countries are wasting on arms — and developed agriculture there, that continent alone would feed the whole world.

If today in the world there is less food production, it is because there is an increase in the manufacture of arms. Something must be done to

change this situation. I do not see much hope in the near future but we will have to continue to struggle to change this.

*There are also people who ask where we in Seychelles have the land to cultivate. What do you think of those people?*

I ask them to wait for three years. I believe there is enough land in Seychelles — maybe the land is in the hands of people who do not want to cultivate, but we will have to take it from them. We have enough land to produce all the food our small population needs and maybe to have some spare for export to other countries.

*You have reproached those people who are not interested in farming but enjoy the results of manual work done by other people.*

I have, in fact, criticised our past education system which gave training priority to typists, clerks and other office workers but never tried to educate our people in the production of food and rearing of animals. This we had to change and that is why if you go to the NYS you will notice

a new education system based on the need to practise in school all we have to do later in life.

I think certain parents will have to realise that there is no job that is dirty. If we want to eat we have to produce, and if we want to eat meat somebody has to look after the animals. I believe our children must be encouraged to produce.

*Mr President, you have inspected the different stalls at the agricultural exhibition at Grand'Anse, what is your impression?*

I see that the Experimental and Food Production Centre has proved we can produce. What we need is an agricultural revolution to produce all over the country the cassava, sweet potatoes and other produce exhibited there.

*In the introduction to this year's up-dated five-year National Development Plan you spoke about the agricultural revolution. When do you think the country will be self-sufficient in food?*

I estimate that in 1985 we shall be able to produce all the food we need to support our population.

## GENERAL ELECTION SCHEDULED BEFORE END OF YEAR

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Oct 81 pp 2382-83

[Text] A GENERAL Election will now be held in Sierra Leone before the end of the year, a few months before the term of the present Parliament is due to expire, ie May, 1982. President Siaka Stevens told this to the diplomatic corps whom he had summoned to State House to give them the government's version of events of the month-old industrial unrest. The President did not give a specific date for the Election, but political observers put it at the end of November or early December.

President Stevens challenged BBC reporting of the industrial unrest, and maintained that his decision not to attend the Commonwealth summit in Australia "was partly due to the BBC reports".

The President said: "As you are aware, there has been some industrial unrest in this country since the beginning of the month. I thought it fit to put the government's point of view to you as against what you might have been hearing from other sources in the country. I shall try to be as brief as possible.

"I have decided first of all to read out to you a reply which I sent to a number of international trade union organisations in Europe and America. I got telegrams from the Metal Workers Union and several other unions in various other parts of the world. I wish to read to you the reply so that you can have an idea of our reaction to the protests which they have made and our own experience of the matter as a whole. The reply reads: 'Thanks for your telegram. You appear to have already arrived at a conclusion without knowing all the facts. In our country, all citizens are subject to the law, trade unionists or no trade unionists. Our so-called Congress of

Labour here called for a nation-wide strike without the 21 days notice required by law and without excluding essential services such as hospital and electricity workers, dock workers, etc., and in our local conditions where there are no arrangements for strike pay or allowances, such a call for a nation-wide strike is an open invitation for lawlessness, looting, rioting, etc.

"The situation here on the whole, and in particular the case of the detainees is being regularly reviewed. I think you will agree that our priority duty is maintenance of law and order, and that, the government of Sierra Leone is trying to do.

"We do not tolerate the functioning of a so-called Council of Labour whose officials are paid by an outside organisation. Myself, I was born and bred in trade unionism, and trade unionism helped to make me what I am today. Highest regards.'

"That was the government's reaction to the protest which was coming in from outside, from people and organisations who do not know about the conditions existing here. I will read another statement to you. The point of view is instead of going over the whole issue, I will read what we have done so that you can estimate the

relative position. I justified it to the principals of schools at Makeni, and this was what I had to say. It was in a television recording. It was a crowded meeting. I regret to say that it was misreported, that I was attacked. It was a very fine meeting, and principal Lenga-Koroma has reported that himself.

"I began the meeting by saying this: 'In this country, it is constitutional, it is lawful, it is legal to withhold your labour or to go on strike. In Zimbabwe, I made the same

point that workers should begin to think of withholding their labour instead of confrontation by arms. Every other business in this world, you must play them by the rules. The rules about strikes are entrenched in our Constitution to which a 21-day notice should be given, so that members of the community can arrange their affairs, or make provision for essential services such as electricity, water, etc. In the case of the Congress disturbances, no notice was given. No arrangements were made for essential services. The council of Labour Congress just called on the whole nation to go on strike without any wages or arrangements for workers' interests. Nevertheless, government decided that it would meet with Congress in the interest of peace and harmony in the country. The Congress people had been met on a number of occasions. The final meeting was on August 31, the strike notice being dated for September 1. We met together, and after protracted discussions, the executive of the Labour Congress agreed to my proposals that a tripartite Committee be set up — government, employers and the unions — to look into the complaints and proposals which they had sent in spite of the fact that they had given notice for a strike for which they were not entitled, and no arrangements were made for essential services.

## Seven-hour wait

"After they had reached a conclusion about the setting up of the Committee the document was initialled by Mr. Kabia, the secretary. They left State House to go and meet their own executive in their Labour building and promised that within an hour, they would come back with the document approved by their executive. We waited for them for over seven hours and they did not turn up. And the notice for the strike being dated for September 1, government had to take action. And the action which we took then was to declare a state of emergency in order to protect the country. This is the sequence of things."

"The two passages which I have just read to you clearly set out government's policy in a matter like this. To my mind, the issues are plain and clear-cut. I am sure you will agree that there are rules governing every action or human activity even in outer space. Everywhere around in this

human world of ours, there are rules. And if there should be strikes as is provided for in our Constitution, then those who are going on strike should abide by the rules. And as I have often reiterated, in a situation like ours, where there is nothing like strike pay, where there are no allowances or social security, when you call people out on a strike, they strike for one or two days and their credits are frozen with the market women, we see that all that follows is looting and general disorder. This was why I called the attention of these people to the fact that I had no objection to their striking. I was a trade unionist myself. I have led strikes and other things like that for the nation. But I went by the rules.

"I am tempted to pinpoint the reports that came over here, and some of the expressions! I have to draw attention to one or two matters. One of such matters is the handling of these affairs by the BBC, that is, in their Focus on Africa and Network Africa. We know that these organisations are different from the British government, that they are run in their own way. But I think I have sufficient experience to say that this view is not generally accepted in the outside world. Because when there was trouble with the showing of the film 'The Arabian Princess', which nearly brought serious difficulties between the British government and the Saudi Arabian government, they took steps to rectify the position. For a government to sit down and allow an organisation with which it is associated to be spreading rumours and false news about other countries does not make for good relationships between governments. In fact, my refusal to attend the Commonwealth Conference in Australia at this present juncture is partly due to these reports which will create more trouble here in my absence. People are already settling down, but it was being sounded by the BBC that I am being pushed around and slapped here and there. I would very much have liked to attend the conference, to meet other leaders to exchange views on world affairs. My being not able to attend is partly because of this reporting in the BBC. I would like to say that here. There are one or two examples. I do not need to go into all of them. There was a suggestion in the BBC Network Africa that Guinean soldiers were in Sierra Leone. This is very wicked because it is a way to tell our soldiers here that we do not believe in them, and

therefore we have brought in people from outside. There are no Guinean soldiers here, no outsiders. We have not even started making use of our own soldiers who are out of the picture. We could handle the situation by the police, and that's what we are doing. We do not need to bring outside soldiers because we have not started calling on our own soldiers yet. Another piece of news that they disseminated was that one of the detainees, Mr. Kabia was on hunger strike, when in fact there is no hunger strike in this place. Mr. Kabia is a sick man and he had to be put on a special diet. He was not on hunger strike.

"Another was that air traffic had stopped here. Air traffic didn't stop. There were some delays, but the regular air traffic here did not stop at all. In fact the editor of *West Africa* was here, and he came here by air.

"These are some of the distortions we have experienced in the BBC which made me say the other day that in support of Mrs. Thatcher's suggestion or action that the service should be restricted and cut in some circumstances. I would say they would do well to cut it by about 50 per cent in order to give them less opportunities of making trouble all over the world. They were supposed to be interviewing somebody the other day in what they call 'Talk Back' in Network Africa and they said

among other things that 'Dr. Siaka Stevens led the general strike of 1955 here in Freetown. And it was his role in that strike that brought him to Parliament'. What could be further from the truth! The BBC ought to know that Mr. Sie or who ever it was, was not speaking the truth, because I went to Parliament almost five years before that strike.

"I finally want to make the point that the APC government, as it is today, stands ready at all times to look into any grievances of any sector of the community here, and to discuss any issue that may arise. The Party itself is holding a convention very soon in a matter of a few weeks, and putting all things together. By the end of the year, we should be having a general election so as to give the people the democratic opportunity of asking the present government to carry on or to change it. The opportunity exists here."

CSO: 4700/179



PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES FUNCTIONS OF PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — It was astonishing that people who were belittling the President's Council until a few days ago, were now propagating the President's Council as the final authority in South Africa, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Replying to a communique from the chairman of the executive committee of the South African Indian Council, Mr J B Patel, Mr Botha said every recommendation by the President's Council would be treated by the government on merit.

The text of Mr Botha's reply to Mr Patel was released in Cape Town yesterday.

"The South African Government accepted the recommendation by the President Council to create an area for residential occupation by Indians near to the central urban area of Johannesburg, namely the area including Fordsburg, Burgersdorp and part of Newtown," Mr Botha said.

"Further re development of the area could increase the present population den-

sity substantially and create accommodation for thousands more.

"I further refer you to the statement by the responsible Minister that Pageview, because of considerations of planning, could not be included.

"If you study a map of the area these considerations will become clear to you as well as the fact that Pageview is a very limited area.

"Secondly, I wish to point out to you that I at no stage stated that every recommen-

dation by the President's Council will necessarily be accepted by the Government. Every recommendation by the President's Council will be treated by the Government on merit.

"The President's Council is, inter alia, a commission of inquiry and is not ruling the country nor does it intend to do so.

"I have the highest regard for the work done by the President's Council and it is rather astonishing that people who were belittling the President's Council until a few days ago are now suddenly propagating the President's Council as the final authority in South Africa.

"In conclusion, I wish to point out to you that the South African Indian community in general is living under better conditions

than most other Indian communities in the world and a more positive attitude on your behalf could improve their conditions." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/191



MANTANZINIA ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION IN FEBRUARY 1982

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Oct 81 p 10

[Text] Umtata. The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, has announced he will step down from the presidency in February next year and retire from public life completely to give way to younger men.

President Matanzima, addressing a meeting of Tembu tribesmen in Qamata Great Place, his tribal seat, said he had given the matter long and deep thought and had decided to quit after 20 years in the hot seat of Transkei's leadership.

He said at the age of 66 he had his family and his tribe to think about "before death takes me.

"My retirement will give an opportunity to younger men to serve Transkei and I am satisfied in my mind there are younger men who could do well.

"My service to the nation of Transkei is unblemished. I have led the people of this nation to freedom from the White man's yoke of oppression though we have not yet got all our land back.

nation to freedom from the White man's yoke of oppression though we have not yet got all our land back.

"The only remaining issue between me and South Africa is the question of land and the normalisation of relations between the two countries depends on this issue.

"All this land will be returned to us. If this is not done, we shall be at loggerheads. I strongly advise them to return our land before there is trouble.

"I am satisfied that when South Africa starts to think of the relations between

the races, all will be well," Pres Matanzima said.

He said he felt it his duty to make the announcement of his retirement to the people of Tembuland, his tribe, before making it to

the nation as a whole. Pres Matanzima is expected to repeat the announcement when he addresses the nation today, Independence Day.

He also lashed out at critics of Transkei who had thought its towns could not be managed by Blacks.

"The people who thought Blacks could not manage Transkei's towns are those who are feeble-minded

and can make no differentiation between the past and what we have now achieved," he said.

A number of Tembu tribesmen at the meeting pleaded with Pres Matanzima to continue as president of Transkei as he had "done a magnificent job".

A veteran politician in the area, Mr J J Matoti, reminded Pres Matanzima of King Sobhuza of Swazi-

land who was still at the helm in his country, although aged over 80.

Mr Matoti said Transkei would never have another leader who could unify the different tribes of the country as Pres Matanzima had done.

He said Pres Matanzima had come to be regarded as chief over all the Xhosa-speaking peoples of southern Africa.

In other parts of the country the news was received with mixed feelings. Many were surprised he had decided to relinquish his hold over the country.

Political observers felt matters would change drastically if Pres Matanzima retired completely from public life as he had piloted Transkei almost single-handedly from the days of the territorial auth-

ority, through self-government, to independence.

Some feared the present order would collapse and that a new order would emerge free of the strangleholds of tribalism and chieftanship over Transkeian politics.

There was widespread surprise among churchmen, business leaders, professional people and the public.

Pres Matanzima has led his ruling Transkei National Independence Party from strength to strength since its formation in 1964. He won the Chief Ministership from Paramount Chief Victor Poto of Western Pondoland in 1963 by a mere five votes.

This year the ruling party made an almost clean sweep at the polls, allowing the opposition only one seat in the 150-seat assembly.

CSO: 4700/191

GOVERNMENT IS URGED TO CONTROL RIGHT, LEFT EXTREMISTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] WITH the present trend of bombings and sabotage becoming more complicated and even ambiguous, the South African security forces will have a job in stabilising the situation.

Before long the escalation of attacks from the left and the right are going to be so intense the country will see total chaos. It is easy, it seems to us, for the Government to handle black radicals. It is a bit more difficult for them to get to grips with white radicals, particularly when they are rightwing.

The polarisation of races has made the situation in this country ripe for a rightwing white backlash to be unleashed and we see this as a possibility. When that happens, the job for the country's security forces is likely to become almost impossible.

White rightwing groups have shown they are not adverse to using violence to make political statements. Because they are white, we seem to think these people are even more dangerous to the security of the State.

There is a tendency to treat white dissidents with more tolerance and lenience than blacks, giving them a feeling of security and the idea that they can get away with serious acts of terror.

It seems reasonable to assume that with the passage of time there will be an escalation of such attacks from both points of the political spectrum.

This will happen as long as the untenable situation prevails in this country.

The truth is there are whites as well as blacks who are completely against the manner in which the country is being run. The disagreement is not simply passive, but serious and often violent.

The supposed new group in Natal called the Committee for the Consolidation of Natal and KwaZulu which claimed responsibility for the weekend bomb attack in Durban prompts this kind of thinking. They seem to be a pretty obscure bunch, difficult to pinpoint.

There is a speculation that they are English-speaking rightwingers who are against KwaZulu's wishes for more land. There are others who believe these may be rightwingers from Zimbabwe. The more implausible feeling is that they are from Inkatha.

Any of these descriptions may be right or wrong, but that is not exactly the point. The point is, as long as the Government is unable to get to reach a sensible resolution of the more

extreme situations in this country, the longer and the more intense this chaos is going to reign.

We hope this will serve as a lesson to the Government not for them to tighten their security - which only takes care of the symptoms - but to get to the causes, the things that make so many people so unhappy on both sides of the colour-line.

UNITED STATES READY TO MONITOR SWAPO

AB241041 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 24 Oct (AFP)--The United States is ready to monitor the movements of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) during a seven-month period preceding independence for the territory, the RAND DAILY MAIL reported today.

The MAIL, quoting Western diplomatic sources, published details of what it reported was a new Namibian independence plan to be submitted to the South African Government and Namibia's South African-backed internal parties on Monday.

According to the report two crucial points in the modified plan were:

--a reduction in the size of the proposed United Nations peacekeeping force (which was originally set at 7,500 soldiers and 360 police), and

--assurances guaranteed jointly by the five-nation Western contact group (U.S., Britain, Canada, France and West Germany) and the six African frontline states (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) that there would be no SWAPO infiltration into Namibia during the transition period.

The U.S. Government had offered to provide surveillance equipment to monitor the activities of SWAPO in the demilitarised zone during this seven-month period, the MAIL said.

The newspaper said the Western plan did not contain specific guarantees for minorities, as had been sought by the 100,000 white Namibians, but incorporated individual guarantees based on the universal declaration of human rights.

A Western diplomat quoted by the MAIL said we have backed off a bit and Pretoria is more flexible.

CSO: 4700/185

GROUP OPPOSES INDIAN COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 9 Oct 81 pp 1-2, 4

[Text] **The future looks decidedly bleak for the South African Indian Council in the light of mounting mass support for the Anti-SAIC Committee and the victory the Anti-SAIC Committee has achieved thus far in its efforts to thwart the SAIC elections.**

The Anti-SAIC Committee has made it quite clear as to where it stands with regard to these approaching elections.

On November 4, the SAIC elections will take place. Once again we are faced with the crucial question: Do we wish to support apartheid and laws such as the Group Areas Act? Or do we want to continue the honourable tradition of struggle for dignity and full democratic rights for all South Africans? If we vote, we will be accepting apartheid and second-class citizenship for ourselves and our children.

Those who believe that it is necessary to sit in bodies such as the SAIC in order to bring about change must be reminded that never in the history of mankind have rulers given the oppressed people weapons to fight for their freedom. We as an oppressed community must take up this struggle with the only weapon at hand — our unity. Unity is our weapon in our just struggle for dignity, human rights and a fair share of what rightfully belongs to all South Africans.

Our history has been a stirring history of resistance against injustice. Let us not betray our history

and our religious traditions by accepting the SAIC, apartheid and the injustice inherent in it. Let us all, as a united people, reject the SAIC and boycott the November 4 elections.

Some of the long-standing members of the SAIC have decided not to stand for election to the Council this time. Many have pointed out that this is purely because of the effectiveness of the anti-SAIC Committee.

Mr M J Naidoo, chairman of the Natal based anti-SAIC Committee, told *MUSLIM NEWS*, 'It is crystal clear that people as a whole totally reject the SAIC and all racially segregated political institutions. This is evident by the fact that in the 17 years' existence of the SAIC not a single public meeting has been called to obtain the peoples' mandate or to put forward a justification for its existence. In addition, the large turn-outs by the public at anti-SAIC mass meetings all over the country and more recently in the Transvaal, clearly show where the people stand.

Although the government has always feared that the SAIC will be rejected by the overwhelming masses — and this is borne out by the numerous postponements of the elections under one pretext or another — it is risking embarrassment for itself and the candidates by insisting on going ahead with the elections only because it wants to sell to its overseas "western" friends the façade that its Separate Development Policy is workable and acceptable.

'I am satisfied that the government will fail miserably and the people will show on November 4, once and for all, that they will accept nothing less than one man one vote in a truly democratic and united South Africa.'

The campaign directed by the Anti-SAIC Committee has encountered the problems expected by anyone having the temerity to challenge the might of the State. People distributing pamphlets have been arrested and all meetings held by the committee are carefully and openly monitored by Security Police and registration numbers of cars present taken.

'These are clearly attempts to harrass those attending our meetings yet they have failed hopelessly,' said Mr Paul David, a committee member.

'The SAIC is a nefarious device created to divide the oppressed masses and the community has responded to this by mobilising itself into the Anti-SAIC groupings. This in itself, without going to the polls, is

sufficient evidence to establish where the sympathies of the vast majority of the people lie. The anti-SAIC groupings seek as an alternative a non-racial, democratic South Africa for all its peoples. Any constitutional dispensation for the future of all the people will have to and must be decided on by the masses through their authentic and representative leaders.'

•In Cape Town, at a public meeting called by the Thornhill Residents' Association, representatives of civic, sports and cultural organisations also decided to launch a campaign against the SAIC elections and a Cape Town anti-SAIC Committee has been formed.

CSO: 4700/191



## SEMINAR DISCUSSES 'STATE OF THE NATION'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Mandla Ndlazi: "Fumbling In The Dark"]

[Text] LET US today look at the reasons why Wits University lecturer Mr T W Kambule threw a damper at the "high-powered" seminar that was held in Johannesburg last week.

A Pretoria-based Study Group on Internal Relations organised the seminar with the purpose of finding a political "middle-ground" to establish a common ground between the political and racial groups as a basis for regulating conflict and developing a new constitution for South Africa.

Obviously, the Study Group had good intentions, but Mr Kambule bit the nail on its head when he gave reasons that are endorsed by every patriot of the beloved country "I cannot," he explained, "see myself getting involved in profitable discussions with people who have deliberately created the status quo and who know what really has to be done to save this land of ours."

## **Fruitless exercise**

The seminar was called the "State of the Nation," and organisers had

invited black and white top politicians and religious leaders, including newspaper editors and political commentators.

"There has been an outcry from those who are concerned how some of us can soil our hands by engaging in fruitless exercises," added Mr Kambule. He said he could have attended if the people in detention and those banned were given their freedom.

His reasoning spells out the general trend of thought among blacks who say they would like to take part in such deliberations as equals in a free society, and not "collaborators" of the system.

But the architects of apartheid have a different view. They believe, according to what is termed the "fallacy" of their ideology, in separate but equal development for all race groups, and it seems they gaze at the stars and see a constellation of states as the solution for the country's problems.

The seminar served as a reminder that critics and

concerned people have in the past put across their views in attempts to throw light to save the Government that seems to be fumbling in the dark.

A speaker at the seminar expressed a view held by many that in the absence of a peaceful solution, violence was the alternative.

He is Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, who said if the Government insisted first on making blacks foreigners in their land of birth, and then turning them into beggars in a constellation of states, "the revolutionary alternative is an honourable alternative because it is the only option containing self-respect for blacks."

Calls for a national convention have been made in the past by those seeking a peaceful solution, but it seems the powers that be have turned a deaf ear.

The latest person to worry about the failure of South Africans in getting together for a solution is the Most Rev Phillip Russel who was recently enthroned Archbishop of Cape Town.

If the future of South Africans generally - black and white alike - is to talk to each other, then we must provide such opportunities like a good family, and use them to the full as does any ordinary human family," said the Archbishop.

He expressed his concern at a colourful and solemn controversial ceremony that lasted for three hours. It was controversial in that only church leaders and not public personalities like the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, the State President and the Prime Minister were invited.

In his charge, Archbishop Russel said blacks were pressing for the creation of common citizenship of all South Africans in an undivided South Africa, the abolition of the pass law system and a unified system of education for all races.

He said while almost everyone in South Africa was said to be desiring change, he was far from convinced it was the same change they were looking for. "In some areas their views are poles apart. Take the matter of power-sharing for example. Whites generally say 'no go' - blacks insist," he said.

He repeated what he had told the diocesan synod of Natal last year where he said that when

one man one vote was applied to one section of the community only, the white community, "then as Christians I believe that we have every right to raise our voices in protest."

It is worthy to note even the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert is concerned about the Government's reform policy. Among other points he raised at the seminar was that the search for a middle ground on the black side was retarded by three main factors.

He listed them as rejection of any bona fides in white politics by

blacks; revolutionary romanticism in which all reform was regarded as an obstacle to an inevitable revolution; and moral brinkmanship which rejected all co-operation if it was offered "inside the system."

In defending the Government's stand, Dr Willie Breytenbach, the Prime Minister's chief constitutional planner, told a panel discussion at the seminar that the constitutional reform now in the Government's pipeline aimed to get rid of the remnants of apartheid and replace it with what should be called

"post apartheid".

He said the Prime Minister's constitutional advisers were studying ideas which would include a common citizenship for all South Africans and national symbols under a confederal form of government.

Observers say the debates conducted through newspapers painted a picture of a constructive national convention. Their wish was those who contributed to such newspapers could one day come together and share the ideas in a search for a solution and bury apartheid.

**'SEPARATE-BUT-EQUAL' EDUCATION IS RAPPED**

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THIS COUNTRY has the most heinous discriminatory laws in this world. We don't have to list them all here - the pass laws, the Group Areas Act, the Immorality Act, the laws allowing detention without trial - and so on, ad nauseum.

But the law that is perhaps the most evil of all tends to be overlooked when considering the general situation of this country - that is the Bantu Education Act, and its successors.

Twenty-seven years ago, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd laid it on the line: "There is no place for the bantu in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour."

And nothing has changed since then. Last week, the Human Science Research Council offered a plan in which all South Africans could enjoy education of equal quality without the purely racial considerations that have applied until now.

The report has been called the most important produced in this country because it deals with the education of the children of South Africa and thus with its future.

Yet this blind, fear-filled Government has in its idiotic, obstinate mentality turned down the essential recommendations of the report - that education should be equal by being multi-racial.

"Differentiation rests purely on the basis of race or colour, which cannot be regarded as relevant for inequality of treatment," the report said.

There is no question that the roots of the Soweto riots and of the manpower shortage that cripples this country's economic growth are direct results of the education system.

But the Government still wants to stick to its fallacious "separate-but-equal" formula.

The "Government" meaning the Nationalist party, meaning the verkrampies in the caucus - a tiny minority of the population, who hold us all to ransom.

What hope can there be for peaceful change in this beleaguered country as long as this kind of mentality persists among its so-called leaders?

# RENT INCREASES COULD SPARK UNREST IN SOWETO

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] **TRANSVAAL'S most powerful business organisations were yesterday strongly warned of unrest in Greater Soweto if the Government accepted their recommendation that rents be increased by R20 a month.**

This is the result of a memorandum from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, the Sakekamer and the Transvaal Chamber of Industries to the Ministers of Finance and Co Operation and Development.

But the memorandum warns Mr Owen Horwood and Dr Piet Koornhof against imposing the total rent increase now because of the dangers of serious disturbances doing "enormous damage" not only to Soweto but to the economy of South Africa.

On the other hand, according to some labour sources, it appears the business community is ready to offer blacks a deal by creating a climate for higher wages in return for higher rentals.

"These business organisations will create problems," retorted Mr Sam Kikine, secretary of the South African Allied Workers (Saawu). "there will be riots and strikes because of these increased rentals."

Mr Kikine also argued that as long as employers do not pay black workers on the rate-for-the-job basis, rents and other living expenses will always be a problem: "Most of our people are earning 'slave wages'. How then can they be speaking of increased rents?"

## DISTRICT SIX, PAGEVIEW DECISIONS ARE DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT IS a great pity that the Government has not followed the recommendations of the President's Council and returned Pageview to the Indians and District Six, or the greater part of it, to the Coloureds.

A pity because, by not doing so, it has given the Progressive Federal Party and its Press the opportunity to cast doubt once more on the establishment of the council and its effectiveness as a medium by which change can come about.

Mr Colin Eglin, the Opposition's chief spokesman on District Six and Pageview, is quoted as saying: "The Government's decision is a disgrace . . . it reveals that the Government's intention all along was to use the President's Council as a means of playing for time so as to ease the tensions in the National Party rather than as an instrument of real reform."

This is a fatuous statement since there are far easier ways of playing for time than creating the costly and controversial President's Council.

Furthermore, by calling upon the Government to reverse action it had already taken in terms of its own policy, the council showed it could be an embarrassment to the Government because of its very independence.

The council has also effectively highlighted matters which should be reassessed by the Government and to the extent that there is partial redress, the council has confirmed its ability to influence change.

That the Government did not accept the complete report is a reflection on the Government rather than on the council.

And if there is any comfort to the council, it is that at least a part of District Six — variously estimated at a fifth or a quarter — is being returned to the Coloureds, which wouldn't have been the case if there had been no council, and at least an Indian area four times bigger than Pageview is to be proclaimed near the centre of Johannesburg.

Though Indians already occupy most of this area, the fact is that their permanency there has not been officially recognised hitherto.

The area which is being considered consists of Fordsburg, Burghersdorp and a section of Newtown, west of the north-south freeway.

Indian leaders make much of the fact that Pageview, originally Malay but subsequently taken over by the Indians, was the "cradle of the Indians" in Johannesburg.

It is thus of symbolic importance to them, as well as being an area which could be used for low-cost housing and other development.

However, in all the excitement over Pageview, few people have noted that Fordsburg, too, has great historic significance — in this case, for the Whites — and there are still businesses and factories in Fordsburg owned by Whites.

If Fordsburg goes Indian, there may well be an outcry from the White side, which goes to show how touchy these matters can be.

Meanwhile, giving the Indians security of property rights and residence in the proposed Indian area is of the utmost importance, especially when one recalls how Pageview, occupied for so many years by the Indians, has been bulldozed after being declared White.

Another positive outcome of the President's Council report is the appointment of a technical committee, headed by a judge, to investigate the Group Areas Act, the Slums Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the Community Development Act and the Housing Act.

True enough, the committee's mandate emphasises that its inquiry will be based "on acceptance and maintenance of the premise that the South African community can best be ordered and served on the basis of the traditional life-styles of residential separation."

But much can be done if hurtful and anomalous aspects of the Group Areas Act and other legislation are eliminated.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Federal Party and its Press would do well not to rouse feelings about the Government's decisions — nor should they continue to undermine the President's Council's credibility.

Mr Braam Raubenheimer, chairman of the President's Council's planning committee which investigated Pageview and District Six, believes the council's recommendations have produced positive results. "It was not all we wished for, but I believe our effort was worthwhile."

Mr Japie Basson, a former leading ProgFed and now a member of the council, also believes that the "core" of the report has been accepted, the independence of the council has been highlighted, and the Government has "shown a willingness to correct past mistakes as far as it can."

Mr Basson recently accused the PFP of political negativism.

We'd say that in the case of the President's Council — which the PFP has boycotted since its inception — the PFP is not just a negative party, but a party of trouble (we nearly used a rude word) stirrers.

There will be other reports by the council, including one on constitutional reform.

Nobody can write off the President's Council in advance of these reports — and certainly not the PFP, which, by not participating in the council and in the drawing-up of the reports, has no moral right to question their content or even the Government's response to them.

CSO: 4700/191



SOWETANS TRY TO HAVE RENT HIKES WITHDRAWN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 81 p 15

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] SOWETO residents' organisations are using different strategies to persuade the West Rand Administration Board to withdraw its recent rent increase for the city.

At the beginning of this month the administration board, in consultation with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, increased rents in Soweto by R8 a month, a move which has angered residents and their civic leaders.

The Soweto Council is unhappy with the board for having by-passed it in the rent negotiations.

The council has asked for an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to discuss the steps taken by the administration board.

**Authority**

The council regards the move by the board as an indication that the board has more authority over Soweto than themselves, which is contrary to what the council says it has been made to believe.

Yesterday officials of the Soweto Council said they were still awaiting a reply from the Prime Minister.

The Soweto Residents' Association is considering taking the board to court on the issue.

It has appointed a three-man committee to seek legal opinion to determine grounds.

**'Don't pay'**

The Soweto Civic Association, an offshoot of the Soweto Committee of Ten, is urging residents not to pay the increases.

The association is holding meetings in various parts of the townships to tell residents why they consider the increases to be unfair.

At the weekend the Pimville-Klipspruit branch of the civic association held a meeting with the area's residents in which it was decided that a delegation be sent to the administration board offices to seek an interview with Mr John Knoetze, its chairman, about the rent increases.

But an official of the Soweto Council said most residents had already paid the increased rents this month because they feared eviction for being in arrears with their rents.

## AFRIKANERS SAID TO PRACTICE POLITICS OF SURVIVAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Cas St. Leger: "Only Unity Can Save The Afrikaner--Ex-Ed"]

[Text] THERE was a fundamental belief that Afrikaanderdom, as an embattled White minority in a Black continent, must stay united if it was to survive, former Rand Daily Mail editor Mr Allister Sparks said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr Sparks said: "This is the quintessence of our politics. The Afrikaner feels himself to be an endangered species. His politics are the politics of survival."

The dilemma was that, while the Afrikaner felt a powerful need to have an Afrikaaner state, he was "inextricably caught up in the plurality of South Africa".

### 10 percent

"It is not his country alone," said Mr Sparks. "He forms less than 10 percent of the total population, so how can he retain his Afrikaaner state without excluding the other 90 percent?"

Although it "should be easy and even advantageous" for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to "strike out boldly towards reform", he had now "gone into reverse".

"He could place himself at the head of what would ef-

fectively be a national government with his traditional opponents supporting him and the country united behind him as it hasn't been since the early days of Union, and only a relatively small band of anachronistic verkrampies opposed to him."

### Snag

The snag was that, whatever the "political arithmetic of such a move", it would mean that the Afrikaaner nationalist movement would be split — and it was this that Nationalist leaders could not bring themselves to do, regardless of whatever their political perception told them that this country as a whole needed.

Not only was South Africa where the Afrikaners' national ethos were rooted but he was too small in numbers to survive in dispersal, as did the Jews.

"There can never be an Afrikaner diaspora. The Afrikaner will either exist as Afrikaners here or they will not exist as Afrikaners at all.

"They feel the tangible existence of the Afrikaner nation to be absolutely essential to the survival of the Afrikaner volk."

### Torn apart

Just as the Jews felt more secure because of the existence of the state of Israel, so, too, did the Afrikaner need the tangible evidence of his national existence.

"An integrated South Africa would not be his Afrikaner nation state; he would not have one."

Whatever differences there might be in the National Party, they all paled into "insignificance beside the traumatic prospect of a volkskeuring" (split in the ranks). If a split were to occur, the whole of Afrikaanderdom would be torn apart.

Unity, said Mr Sparks, was the prerequisite for Nationalist survival. That was why Mr Botha would not go ahead with reform.

## FOREIGN MINISTER LASHES OUT AT ANTI-SA PROPAGANDA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 81 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "SA's Face Changes--Yet No One Can See It"]

[Text] IN 1978 UNESCO, the UN agency charged with establishing a "New World Information Order", seriously proposed the imposition of a global media ban on all pro-South African coverage. Judging from much of the material now appearing the liberal Western Press, such muzzling appears scarcely necessary.

To a quite extraordinary degree, outlets like the New York Times, the Washington Post, Britain's Guardian and Observer, the BBC and Radio Deutsche Welle consistently present material on the RSA from which every drop of moderation has been squeezed.

How does the average South African react to this? Foreign Minister Pik Botha answered that the other day, saying our people were so safe and snug that they did not realise the storms raging around them. Too true.

Few here fully appreciate the clamorous proportions the anti-South African campaign has assumed.

No nation in history has suffered such a prolonged, such an intense campaign; a campaign of induced detestation orchestrated with immense success and almost total lack of scruple. Any distortion, any suppression of fact, is dragged in if it can help blacken South Africa.

Result? People world-wide have been worked up by propaganda into a state of

passionate hatred for the RSA. And don't blame the man-in-the-street for accepting without question what he is told.

Most people prefer to study TV rather than eco-sociopolitical fact sheets. The average Westerner has little real knowledge of events in Africa. And, coming en bloc from politicians, the media, churches and other activists, the smears, the distortions, the denigrations eventually come to have a hallmark of complete accuracy stamped upon them.

### Destruction

The mass of Westerners cannot therefore be blamed if they respond to hatred propaganda and believe their leaders when told the only hope for the world is complete destruction of the South African system.

These days even the most diehard generals agree that the pen is often mightier than the sword. Examine the crippling damage that propaganda armies (more often than not led from inside South Africa itself) can do and you get clear-cut proof of that.

Many governments refuse to establish diplomatic relations with SA. We find ourselves boycotted at innumerable international meetings, even those of a purely technical nature. We were long ago thrown out of the Olympic

Games. Our sportsmen have to engage in such shameful farces as that recently seen in the US.

The UN pays courteous heed to such as Fidel Castro, Idi Amin and Yasser Arafat, but when the South African delegate walks in, there is a mass walk-out. South African aircraft are not allowed Games. Our sportsmen have to engage in such shameful farces as that recently seen in the US.

The UN pays courteous heed to such as Fidel Castro, Idi Amin and Yasser Arafat, but when the South African delegate walks in, there is a mass walk-out. South African aircraft are not allowed to overfly vast tracts of the African continent. We are increasingly banned from international trade fairs.

The World Council of Churches and its many associates feel morally capable of providing financial support for anti-South African terrorist organisations. Disregarding the UN Charter, which acknowledges the right of a sovereign state to defend itself, UN members maintain an arms embargo against us.

Year in, year out, to the applause of most of the Western "liberal" Press, militant churchmen and others beat the drum for a total

economic, diplomatic, cultural and sports boycott.

It is not a happy picture. And it is an increasingly dangerous one, as more and more of our people are made to feel insecure about the future of a country in what appears to them a completely hostile world. Nor can we ever hope to achieve our full potential when hobbled by global hatred.

Are there other factors at work in the present hotted-up attacks on South Africa?

## Flat-out attack

Certainly. In March, after the attack on his life, President Reagan appeared an invincible hero.

It didn't last long. today the honeymoon is over, with the liberal US Press in flat-out attack against Reagan, Jeane Kirkpatrick and Alexander Haig.

That is why South Africa has once more been dragged out, dusted down, presented as first cousin to the devil. Exactly as with the freshly refurbished anti-nuclear campaign, the RSA is being used against Reagan in "guilt-by-association".

It is this that makes it imperative that South Africa, for the sake of its friends as well as itself, should take a vigorous new look at its international image. We need friends, we need them badly, and it is up to us to go out and find them.

In theory, it should be easy to "sell" this country, now more than ever. Internally, signs of change are everywhere, with advances being enacted daily that would have been considered unthinkable only a few years ago.

## Resources

Externally, notably in the US, people are thinking a little harder about the RSA's strategic position, its mineral resources, its military value to the West.

Addressing Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies, Mr Peter Sorour, director-general of the SA Foundation, had this to say: "We have reached the incredible situation that important and significant change is taking place in South Africa almost every week, and the world is not being told of it.

"Consider property rights in Black urban areas; statutory bargaining power for Black industrial workers; virtual elimination of job reservation; equal pay for professional people in Government service; the new approach in education for Blacks; the sharing of an increasing number of public facilities.

"The list goes on and on and is being added to all the time. Many of these developments would have been considered impossible as recently as two to three years ago.

"They are all important in themselves, but collectively they reflect a change of approach, a new attitude to race relations and human zoned out for the world to hear and for our own people to grasp.

"Meanwhile, the Blacks stand on the sidelines, uninvolved. The question arises as to what extent they themselves fully appreciate the advantages that are beginning to flow out of our free-enterprise system, and whether enough is being done to impress upon them the kind of future they might expect under our system as compared with what the Marxist States on our borders are offering their people..."

Again, dead right. South Africans can and should do a better job of informing the world about the true situation here.

Can we afford to leave the job exclusively to the Government? Absolutely not.

Largely thanks to sections of our own Press, almost all official attempts to "sell" South Africa until now have proved a costly flop, have met with bitter enmity, frustration and failure.

## Dismantled

After the "Info" debacle, South Africa's information services were virtually dismantled. Today these official services generally are undermanned, under-funded and, most important of all, little understood in Parliament.

Mr Sorour's foundation is doing a great job. But, if we are not to remain impotent in the vortex of world politics, far, far more is needed.

Here, there is no need to await Government action. We, ourselves can act NOW.

Mostly, we talk with admiration of the free-enterprise system. Let free enterprise then get in on the act. Let them tell their own Blacks, and the world generally, exactly what is being achieved.

Free enterprise will be among the main beneficiaries if we can blunt these overseas disinvestment campaigns, strengthen our own security, make our products more internationally acceptable.

In the US, Mobil Oil through campaign advertising does an incomparable job in selling the American and free-enterprise system. It would be good to see Barlow-Rand, Anglo American, the Rupert Organisation and the rest following suit.

If South Africa is good enough to provide profits, it should be good enough to defend.

• FRIDAY: The growing Soviet influence in this country.

ANC TERRORIST IS CAPTURED NEAR MIDDLEBURG

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text] THE terrorist captured by police near Middelburg in the Eastern Transvaal after the double slaying of two White construction workers at Ogies and a roadblock drama at the weekend is believed to be a member of the banned African National Congress.

He was captured less than four days after the brutal murder of Mr Lukas A Mans (47) of Newlands, Johannesburg, and Mr Hendrik R G Goosen (32) of Alberton in their caravan on the farm Heuwelfontein just outside Ogies late on Friday afternoon. Both were shot.

Police made a major breakthrough in the murder investigation when a car overturned during a high speed chase about 10 hours after the shooting near Verena on the Groblersdal-Denilton road and a Russian-

made Makarov pistol was found. The firearm and empty cartridges found at the murder scene correlated.

An extensive hunt, during which special police units were assisted by helicopters and police dogs, was launched in the remote areas.

During the early hours of yesterday morning a special foot patrol headed by Captain Bennie Fourie of East London and Captain U Strydom of Middelburg scoured the smallholding Keerom about 15 km from Middelburg on the Loskop Dam road. Suddenly a man jumped from the dense bush and as a shot was fired over his head he surrendered to the police. He was unarmed at the time.

Captain Fourie is doing a

counter-insurgency course at the nearby Maleoskop in the Groblersdal district.

The man now being detained by Eastern Transvaal Security Police was claimed to have entered the country from Swaziland recently in the stolen car which was wrecked in the roadblock drama. The car was stolen in Jeppe, Johannesburg, in May last year.

The suspected terrorist, aged 22, is believed to have skipped the country after Security Police clamped down on student teachers after the 1976 Soweto riots.

A police spokesman said yesterday that so far it seems as if this man acted on his own.

Investigations are continuing, he said.

CSO: 4700/191



## BRIEFS

ALL AMMO NEEDS MET--Armcor was now able to supply the South African Defence Force with all its ammunition, said the chairman of the corporation, Commandant P G Marais, at the opening last week of the final phase in an expansion programme by Pretoria Metal Pressings, an Armcor subsidiary. He said it had become clear with the adoption of the arms embargo against South Africa by the United Nations that the most vulnerable aspect of the supply of armaments to the Defence Force was ammunition--an expendable product which had to be continuously replaced. Had South Africa had the choice, said Commandant Marais, the R628-million spent on the expansion of Armcor would have been diverted to other projects. But the armaments factories established since 1977 would stand as a monument of South Africa's will to survive. He said the \$90-million extension to the small-arms ammunition plant at Pretoria Metal pressings was completed in 30 months, while the new rapid-fire ammunition plant was in production only 22 months after approval of the projects. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 25 Sep 81 p 7]

DISTRICT SIX CREDIBILITY GAP--Cape Town.--The Government's decision not to accept in full the recommendations of the President's Council on District Six would knock the credibility of the council among Coloureds, Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party, said at the weekend. He was commenting in a newspaper interview on the Government decision regarding the Group Areas Act, with special reference to District Six and Pageview. Mr Curry said he was sure the Government's decision would not meet with the approval of most Coloured people. "In the light of the Government's reaction to these recommendations, I cannot see how the much weightier recommendations regarding an alternative constitution will be accepted by the Government. "This step will simply further discourage Coloureds from giving evidence before the council, because they won't see the value of it. Initially, the council was held up to be the body which would provide a solution the country's problem, but now we wonder about it."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Oct 81 p 7]

TREASON APPEAL BID--Three men who were convicted of high treason in the Sasol terror trial earlier this year--Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise--were granted leave to appeal against their convictions and death sentences by Mr Justice Theron in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday. Mr Justice Theron also granted them leave to appeal against his decision of allowing statements made by them before a Pretoria magistrate to form part of the record in the Supreme Court trial. The men were sentenced to death on August 19 after Mr Justice Theron and two assessors found them guilty on counts of high treason, sabotage and terrorism. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 81 p 7]

CSO: 4700/191



# NATION SAID TO NEED MORE PLANNING IN FUTURE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Wence Mushi]

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA requires more planning in future to "increase the areas of relative certainty of our own action" amidst the growing irrationality of the surrounding world, the TIB clients seminar was told here yesterday.

Presenting a paper on "Economic Planning Mechanism in Tanzania", Professor Jerzy Jedruszek warned that the country could not rely on the market forces to achieve set goals.

Instead it had to continuously co-ordinate short and long-term targets of growth and adjust them to short-term unexpected (mainly) external fluctuations.

In the 33-page paper, the Professor working with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs observed that the planning system had been re-organised six times in the last 18 years in the quest for greater efficiency.

He told the 100-plus participants, mainly top executives of public and private corporations, that given the strong dependency of the economy on trends in the world market economy, and lack of social and market muscle, planning had not brought satisfactory results.

That is why the country not only had to discuss improvement of the planning system, but had to agree on the system of planning suitable for Tanzania. This had to be widely discussed and accepted before it was implemented.

He cautioned that even social ownership of the means of production and existence of the planning centre did not constitute in an unique way the system of control and management of the economy.

CSO: 4700/176

## PARLIAMENT PASSES BILLS ESTABLISHING NPC, CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mrumba]

[Text]

TANZANIA yesterday went a step further in her efforts to introduce appropriate technology to her rural population after Parliament here endorsed a Bill to establish a centre for agricultural mechanisation in rural technology.

Tabling the Bill, the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mrumba, said the centre would be formed by

centre would ensure that implements and tools which withstood conditions in Tanzania's rural areas were manufactured in the country for use by the people.

He explained that the centre would involve itself in the transfer of technology from abroad "if need be". It would also ensure that imported technology was suitable to the local conditions and needs.

Ndugu Mrumba said the

prove farm production as well as to learn the techniques of food storage, use of manure/fertiliser, pesticides and other inputs, he said.

TAMTU was established by the government in 1955 under the Ministry of Agriculture, but was transferred to the Ministry of Industries in 1978.

The AATP was established in 1976 by the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) with the co-operation of Arusha regional authorities and the assistance of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

The new centre, merging the two bodies, would be managed by a board of directors and would be headed by a director-general to be appointed by the President.

Debating the Bill, Ndugu Lucy Lameck (National) proposed that the director-general's post should be advertised to enable competent Tanzanians to apply and be examined by the board which would then forward the final choices to the President. She also agreed with Ndugu Humbi Ziota (Igunga) who proposed that the activities of the centre should be decentralised to effectively serve the rural population.

THE National Assembly yesterday unanimously passed a Bill for the establishment of the National Productivity Council (NPC).

The Bill — passed without debate — seeks among other things, to formulate urgent means of raising the workers' morale and Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The proposed council will be composed of 27 members, seven of whom shall represent government ministries and 15 drawn from other institutions involved in the formulation of the national productivity, income and prices policy.

The Bill was presented by the Minister of State for Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima.

re-organising and merging the Arusha-based Tanzania Agricultural Machinery Testing Unit (TAMTU) and the Arusha Appropriate Technology Project (AATP).

The centre will be responsible for promoting appropriate technology and agricultural mechanisation to accelerate rural production and development.

Ndugu Mrumba said the

centre would promote similar transfers among the regions in Tanzania.

After the people's shift to the villages, what remained now was to provide them with appropriate technology for more production, he pointed out.

Villagers also needed to grasp the application of appropriate technology to im-

## TIB CLIENTS' SEMINAR OPENS IN ARUSHA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Wence Mushi]

[Excerpt]

**MANAGERS** have been commended for raising efficiency in factories, but have been urged to cooperate more in solving enterprise problems before resorting to external assistance.

The praise was given at the start of the fourth TIB clients seminar here yesterday by the Chairman and Managing Director of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB), Ndugu Philip Magani.

Ndugu Magani was opening the seminar on behalf of the Deputy Minister for Finance Ndugu Venance Ngula.

He remarked: "It is gratifying to note that you are all trying to operate your factories with a lot more care than ever before and every effort is being taken to make the maximum use of whatever we get from the Bank of Tanzania for importation inputs."

However, he asked the managers to consult each other on ways of solving problems affecting their enterprises.

He noted: "At times knowledge of excess capacities especially in workshop equipment is not known to other companies which are in need of such services".

He said that cooperation could be in hiring or borrowing for a short period certain expertise available in particular industries. This could greatly reduce reliance

on machinery suppliers (mainly foreign) in rectifying technical problems facing factory machinery and equipment, thereby saving time and foreign exchange.

He called for a import substitution drive in raw material and spares. This can be substituted by local input with or without modifications on machinery or loss of quality of old products.

He reminded them to intensify efforts to meet the export targets set to them under the National Economic Survival Programme. The government has promised every assistance to ensure the fulfilment of the target.

The issues under discussion this year concern national economic policies on agriculture and planning.

Performance of the economy has not been satisfactory, Ndugu Magani noted, with the gross domestic product last year raising by only 3.6 per cent at 1966 constant prices compared to 5.5 per cent in 1979.

The agricultural sector exhibited a small increase of 2.4 per cent in 1980 against 4.6 per cent in 1979. Performance on the industrial

front poor with output declining by 13.2 per cent in 1980 compared to 2.1 per cent in 1979.

The major factors were scarcity of foreign exchange to import raw materials, spare parts and lack of water transport and power, he said.

The international economic and monetary system was also plagued by major financial problems created by the rich nations to the detriment of such poor countries as Tanzania.

The TIB pledged to intensify efforts to help clients' enterprises facing technical and managerial problem. The bank last year launched a programme of financing client enterprises to boost production in the general national drive to rehabilitate the economy.

But the general manager of TIB, Ndugu John Rubambe, warned that those clients with a recalcitrant attitude and indifference regarding debt servicing would receive very little sympathy and support from the bank in future.

He said loan repayment was an obligation like payment of other costs of production and have to be met without fail. He said the financial help of the bank and hence ability to increase lending depended on the performance of clients.

CSO: 4700/176

## MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT AGREE TO DEVALUE SHILLING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Mboneko Munyaga]

[Text]

THE Government has reiterated that it will not devalue the shilling as suggested by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima, told Parliament here yesterday.

"Devaluation in our case is of no economic value to both the country and its people", the Minister said.

He was answering a question by Ndugu Hemed Mkali (Rufiji) when the National Assembly began its session here yesterday.

Ndugu Mkali had wanted to know the conditions for financial assistance from the IMF to the Government and why the Government had been rejecting these conditions.

Ndugu Malima said a 50 to 60 per cent devaluation was one of the five IMF conditions that the Government has rejected.

The IMF, he said, had wanted a shilling exchanged for between 16/- and 20/- as against the present exchange rate of 8/25 to one US dollar.

According to the IMF, the minister explained, devaluation would enable the

country pay higher prices to peasants for their agricultural produce.

On the contrary, he said, this would only mean selling cheap our agricultural commodities and paying dearly for essential imports.

Ndugu Malima was applauded thunderously when he said the Government had also rejected to increase the price of Sembe (maize meal) from the present 2/50 a kilo to 8/-, as further suggested by the IMF.

Sembe was the main staple food in the country "and no doubt MPs will agree with me that the present price alone is rather high", Ndugu Malima said.

This, coupled with another condition that the Government should freeze the minimum wage and reduce government spending, would no doubt have the ultimate effect of causing a rift between the people and their government, the Minister said.

The government had also rejected the suggestion to do away with the pricing mechanism and instead, to follow "a market forces system", he told the House.

"It is true that our pricing mechanism could be improved but to abandon it all together would cause a lot of hardships to the people".

He said that prices left to market forces have the effect of hiring them uncontrollably rather than keeping them down.

"This is the market trend that has not helped the people at all", the Minister explained.

Ndugu Malima said for the same reasons the government has also rejected to raise bank loan interest rates from the present range of between eight and eleven per cent to between 30 and 35 per cent per annum as suggested by the IMF.

Prices were already too high and raising interest rates would have highly undesirable effects, he added.

In any case, such high rates "were not found even in the developed economies of the capitalist world", he said.

Answering a supplementary question from Rev. Paul Misigalo (Tabora Urban) the Minister agreed that rejection of the IMF proposals was not an end in itself.

The Government was keen on generating resources and raising productivity internally under a target set in the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) envisaging generation of 6000m/- annually.

## ZANZIBAR HOUSE PASSES TRADE AMENDMENT BILL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Salim S. Salim]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar House of Representatives yesterday passed the 1981 Trade Amendment Bill seeking to establish a general trade council and a tender board.

Summing up after a lively debate the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Idd Pandu Hassan, promised to consider the proposals and suggestions made by the members.

He said a clause which stipulated the establishment of a sub-committee within the trade council would be revised as suggested by the House.

The minister thanked the representatives for their contributions and hoped they would also come forward to ensure the successful implementation of the new trade policy which aims at streamlining trade in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Earlier during the debate, members of the House described the proposed establishment of the trade council and tender board as a timely move, but they suggested that a special provision be included in the Bill to take care of emergency cases.

Taking part in a lively debate yesterday morning, Ndugu Maulid Makame (Zanzibar Central) said he supported the establishment of the general council of trade and a tender board, but doubted the proposed representation in the two bodies.

He said that three out of the four ministers who are proposed to be members of the council should be dropped to give way to representatives of other institutions who are supposed to be responsible in the implementation of the new trade set up.

Those proposed for inclusion are the commissioner of police and the head of the Anti-Smuggling Squad (KMKM), whose forces are responsible for checking racketeers and smugglers.

Unless the heads of the two units are involved in the council to know the day-to-day running of the trade system it would be unfair to blame these units for failing to live to the people's expectation, Ndugu Makame pointed out.

He also suggested that the head of the Zanzibar People's Bank or his representative

should be a member of the council so as to be available all the time to furnish the council on the foreign exchange position.

The council of trade may find itself approving the importation of certain commodities or machinery for which foreign exchange was not available.

Other members of the council, said the representative, should come from the Isles' Board of External Trade (BIZANJE) and the State Trading Corporation (ZSTC).

Ndugu Makame also wanted the minister of trade to be the chairman of the council and be given executive powers which he could exercise at times of emergency.

The House of Representatives adjourned yesterday until January 19, 1982, for its next session.



## MINISTER HAILS JAPANESE COOPERATION IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION equipment for the 330 — kilometre Kibiti-Lindi Road arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday from Japan, heralding final preparations for physical work on the road scheduled to start this financial year.

The equipment is part of a 100 million/- Japanese credit to Tanzania aimed at providing construction equipment for the project which will take five years.

The Minister for Works, Ndugu Samuel Sitta, was at the port yesterday to receive the equipment which included some 14 bulldozer caterpillars, ten motor grader caterpillars, six dozer shovel caterpillars and six wheel loader caterpillars.

Ndugu Sitta hailed the construction of the 300 million/- road, saying it would play a vital role in linking Lindi and Mtwara regions with the rest of the country, apart from being a catalyst for economic development in the southern regions.

He further said that construction of the road will alleviate transport problems being faced by people in southern regions.

Ndugu Sitta explained during the short ceremony at the port that a number of activities were currently going on in preparation for the construction of the road.

These include survey work undertaken by RM and Partners; design work by experts from the Ministry of Works; construction of the construction camp with an office block; two godowns; one workshop and storage area having already been completed, he said.

The Minister said that construction of 20 staff quarters at the camp at Nangurukulu would start soon.

He explained that the construction of the road is expected to be undertaken in three phases. The first phase will be Kilwa Masoko to Nangurukulu; the second from Nangurukulu to Kibiti and the third from Kibiti to Lindi.

"Phase one which takes off this financial year will be undertaken by local contractors, while phases two and three would be awarded to foreign contractors," he said.

The Minister hailed the Japanese Government for her credit and called for close cooperation among all those who will undertake the project.

The General Manager of the Dar es Salaam Liaison Office of the Mitsubishi Corporation, Mr. K.O. Shimizu, said other consignments which would include trucks, and a crushing plant are expected to arrive soon from Japan.

The tender to construct the road had earlier been awarded to the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) but had to be replaced after it was realised that the TPDF did not have the necessary experience and expertise.

## NORTHERN BORDER REGION POWER PROBLEMS CAUSE MUTEX PRODUCTION DELAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

RESUMPTION of production at the 587million/- Musoma Textile Mill (MUTEX) earlier scheduled for today has been postponed indefinitely apparently due to power problems in the northern border region.

The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Mara Regional Manager, Ndugu A. Alli, said yesterday that resumption of production at the mill would depend on the flow of diesel to Musoma, which he described as "very discouraging at the moment".

He told the *Daily News* in a telephone interview that with MUTEX under full production, the TANESCO generators consumed 20,000 litres of fuel daily, but added that the current supply was 36,000 litres of diesel per week on average.

Ndugu Alli said they had to accumulate at least 500,000 litres of fuel before MUTEX could resume production. However, officials at the Mwanza depot, TANESCO's fuel suppliers told them oil flow was not good for lack of tanker wagons, he said.

TANESCO Operations Manager Silvan Kimaryo confirmed in Dar es Salaam that the fuel flow to Musoma was discouraging, adding that no tanker wagon was dispatched to Mwanza in the last one and half weeks.

"The situation is very serious, but it is nothing of our doing. Our generators are in immaculate condition but they need fuel to operate, which is not coming because of lack of tanker wagons", he explained.

He cautioned that the Mwanza Textile Mill (MWATEX) might also be forced to close down if fuel supply was not improved shortly.

The Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) Chief Mechanical Engineer E.N. Makoi, explained that the distribution of tanker wagons was handled by the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and not them.

"Our role is to brief them daily on the number of wagons available and they allocate them according to priority. We are only carriers in this aspect", he pointed out.

Ndugu Makoi admitted that there was a shortage of tanker wagons "just like we need more coaches" but maintained that the available rail cars could be allocated carefully to contain acute shortages.

Some 250 tanker wagons were in circulation on the Central Railway Line. Ndugu Makoi said the number of wagons available for loading

in Dar es Salaam depended on the turn-round speed.

TPDC officials in Dar es Salaam were not available for comment yesterday.

MUTEX suspended production last month sending its 1,100 workers on a one-month emergency leave. The company General Manager, Mr G. Tunner, told *Shihata* at the weekend that the leave had extended to November 2 when they hoped the power situation would improve.

He added, however, that 150 workers would report for work today to process some 200,000 metres of cloth abandoned when production was suspended last month. They would resume leave after the special assignment.

Mr. Tunner explained that his company had lost 15m/- for the past month in revenues and operational costs. The amount would rise to 22m/- after two more weeks, he added.

The TANESCO regional manager confirmed they would provide 500 kilowatts to MUTEX to process the 200,000 metres but emphasised that full production would not resume "because it would drain the available amount of fuel".

He explained that some 100,000 litres of fuel were in reserve but that these would be exhausted in five days if MUTEX resumed production. Ndugu Alli said they were using between six and seven thousand litres of diesel daily to provide power for domestic use and to important areas like hospitals.

CSO: 4700/176

SIDA OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN VILLAGE AFFORESTATION FUND

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Wence Mushi]

[Text]

THE fund for village afforestation is to be increased from the present 35 million/- to 45 million/- to ensure smooth implementation of this programme geared to providing energy for the rural poor.

The Director of Forestry Division in the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Ndugu Lars Sandahl, said in an interview that the additional sum would offset increase in costs caused by inflation.

The programme, involving 27 countries from the developing world, mainly aimed at assisting governments to mobilise people to plant village woodlots from which they can get their daily fuel wood needs and materials for building.

The decision to boost the fund comes after consultations between SIDA and FAO which followed an expert meeting here to review the three-year-old programme.

Meanwhile, the Olmotonyi Forestry Institute is gearing its syllabus towards more practical forestry to enable it to produce manpower for both the village afforestation needs for Tanzania and traditional forestry management.

The SIDA representatives who toured the institute on Saturday, were told of the increase of practical time from 60 to 140 hours a year.

The time would be devoted to training the students in management and logging which are necessary for efficient utilisation of forestry resources.

The representatives noted that Tanzanian forests were yet to be efficiently exploited mainly because of lack of funds and industrial capacity.

They said the forests could yield some half a million cubic metres of timber annually given proper forestry management and logistics.

But the present capacity enables exploitation of only a fifth of this potential. One

way of solving the problem was to allow the forestry authorities to keep money earned from exploitation of forestry for re-investment in developing the production capacity of the sector, they said.

Presently, however, the money goes to the Treasury and forestry gets allocation for its developmental and recurrent needs from the ministerial budget.

## PROBLEMS IN AFFORESTATION PROGRAM SET FORTH

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by James Mpinga]

[Text]

**FROM the bustling trading centre of Ngeza to the regional capital of Tabora in central Tanzania a traveller could count over 200 bundles of firewood, for sale, along the roadside.**

These bundles represent both the problem — and possibly the solution — in what has come to be called "the other energy crisis". About 90 million rural people suffer from a severe scarcity of firewood and 800 million are cutting trees for firewood faster than they are growing, according to the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

There are only ten villages along the 100km (60 mile) stretch between Ngeza and Tabora, so the 200 bundles on a given day mean that firewood is fast becoming one of the most important sources of income for the villagers after tobacco, cotton and honey.

The buyers are mostly tobacco growers, who burn vast quantities of wood to flue-cure their crops, and truck owners who buy the wood to sell it dearer to job-holders in the bigger settlements.

In parts of Tanzania, where firewood accounts for 80 per cent of the extra-muscular energy needs, women spend up to 200 hours per year collecting wood for cooking and heating, and the distances they must walk are increasing.

Even near Tabora the wood and charcoal for sale don't help the average villager, as 15 shillings (\$1.90), for a bag of charcoal is too expensive for a family barely in the money economy.

"The only way we can survive in the face of rising fuelwood prices is through establishing our own woodlots," said Alexander Kavila, a small farmer of Magiri village northeast of Tabora. His village has a 2.5 hectare (five-acre) woodlot and needs one five times as big to keep up with consumption.

Tanzanian forestry officials believe the fuelwood crisis could be a blessing in disguise, forcing villagers to turn to trees as a cash crop like tobacco and cotton.

"I believe that Tanzanians can be encouraged to live on forestry just as they live on agriculture", said national forestry director Emmanuel Mnzava.

A nationwide "social forestry" programme has seen over two million seedlings planted since December last year. The programme is supposed to bring about the rational commercialisation of firewood, making trees valuable because they are worth money.

If the bundles beside the Ngeza road represent a transition from free wood to cash crop trees, then the transition period is particularly destructive, a time of what might be called "unsocial forestry."

Traditionally wood has been free for the gathering in Tanzania. In the past women gathered it to carry away ten-kilo (22-pound) bundles on their heads. More recently tobacco farmers and retailers have been cutting trees to carry away wood in their carts and trucks.

This market benefits the few, the cart and truck owners who can sell wood to tobacco growers, civil servants and teachers at prices of up to 60 shillings (\$7.50) per cartload. These traders are doing well from the crisis.

Thus the commercialization of firewood — with the wood worth money on the market but not in the ground — is worsening rather than improving the problem.

Also, few of the village woodlots are lasting long enough to produce usable wood. Cattle graze in them and trample seedlings; termites attack the young trees and villagers cannot be persuaded to care for something that will not bring a profit for ten years.

"We get the seedlings planted with no trouble; management is the problem," said a forestry officer.

The Bank of Tanzania has started a credit scheme for village woodlots, and similar services are available from the Tanzania Rural Development Bank.

Seedlings are issued free now, as an emergency measure, but forestry officials warn that this policy could corrode villagers' attitude of self-reliance, could reinforce the image of trees as valueless and could hurt the reforestation programme in the long run.

If the programme succeeds, if Tanzania moves through this "unsocial" transition period into an era of social forestry, then women might no longer face the long marches carrying wood, but might instead become woodlot managers.

But the change must begin now. FAO estimates that by the year 2000, 140 million rural Third World villagers will be seriously short of firewood, and 2.2 billion will be removing wood faster than it grows.

## MSUYA OUTLINES MEASURES TO MAKE FOOD MORE AVAILABLE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya yesterday outlined measures under which more food could be made available to Tanzanians, saying the people should be encouraged to increasingly grow crops suitable to their ecological and climatic zones.

He said at a function in Dar es Salaam to mark the first World Food Day that the newly-introduced crop pricing mechanism for locally grown grains was an effort towards encouraging peasants to turn more to crops that did well in their areas and phase out those which did not.

Ndugu Msuya said in the light of food production shortfalls, which necessitated grain imports, Tanzania's future food policy should specially emphasise the way food production at village levels could be strengthened and stabilised.

The aim should be to make surplus food production a normal feature of village level agriculture.

The Prime Minister said, for example, that relatively drier areas of the central plateau and the coastal belt should give top priority to millet and cassava cultivation and phase out maize cultivation which was not suited to the soils and rainfall in those areas.

The affected regions are: Mtwara, Lindi, Coast, Dodoma, Singida Shinyanga, Mwanza and Mara.

He said the government had taken initiatives through the

new pricing mechanism for the 1982/83 season's crop for different prime crops in different regions.

"The government hopes that other agencies will realign their policies accordingly", he added.

Ndugu Msuya said, for example, that Tanzania's research and extension services were, therefore, expected to ensure that better millet and cassava seeds would be developed for these zones.

"Similarly it is expected that the National Milling Corporation (NMC) will instal new milling capacities in appropriate places which can mill millet and cassava," the Prime Minister told members of the diplomatic corps, Party and Government officials and other Tanzanians who were at the Diamond Jubilee hall for the occasion.

He said the NMC was also expected to arrange for the milled products of the corporation to be distributed in a presentable form to the consumers "particularly in major consuming and urban centres".

The Premier said there was need to strengthen production and the distribution of better seeds to peasants.

He commended the Tanzania Seed Company (TAN-SEED) for what it had done towards producing more seeds, but said the company's output and distribution of better seeds and range of the seeds to suit different ecological zones needed strengthening.

The government intended to restructure the agricultural extension services so that the service was an integrated one managed and directed by the Ministry of Agriculture to service the rural communities.

"For this to be effective, parallel improvements will be called for in agricultural research work", Ndugu Msuya said.

He added that agricultural credit services, the supply of inputs and marketing and storage facilities, all respectively needed to be strengthened and improved.

Irrigation farming to supplement rain-fed production, which was at present the mainstay of the country's rural farm output needed expansion, Ndugu Msuya said.

He reiterated the call on Tanzanians to eat whatever grains were available in the country, explaining that although there was a gradual shift from traditional staples



in preference to the finer grains, this situation was unhealthy.

After his address, Ndugu Msuya led everyone present at the Diamond Jubilee hall to sample a variety of Tanzanian dishes prepared from locally-grown grains.

The dishes included *ugali wa ulezi* (finger millet thickened dough), *ugali wa mahindi* (prepared from maize), *ndizi na nyama* (banana and beef curry).

Inviting Ndugu Msuya, the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma, told those present that Tanzania was in the process of educating the public on the need to diversify their food habits.

The aim was to use all the available foodstuffs in the country, thus relieving the pressure on major food grains — maize, rice and wheat — whose demand the country

cannot meet.

Ndugu Kaduma was speaking on behalf of the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, who was out of Dar es Salaam.

CSO: 4700/176

## TANZANIA

### CHRONIC FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEM FURTHER AGGRAVATED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Oct 81 p 21

[Article: "Chronic Food Supply Problems"]

[Text]

DAR-ES-SALAAM, October 6 - Tanzania will be forced to import about 87.4 million U.S. dollars worth of food between now and next June to offset its national food deficit, government sources said here today.

The food supply problem, which in recent years has assumed chronic proportions, was further aggravated this year because of unfavourable weather resulting in a poor harvest.

"Unless measures are taken now to import food there may be an acute shortage by early next year", the sources said.

Last August Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya warned that the country would be faced with possible famine by next year due to poor crops. He appealed to Tanzanians to conserve the little food they had to last them until next season.

"We must save now to combat famine early next year", Mr. Msuya, formerly Minister for Finance and Planning, said. He repeated the warning two days ago during his tour of Rukwa region in the country's southern highlands when he declared that the only viable way to avert famine in the country was for peasants to step up their food and cash crop production in private and communal farms.

### Estimates vary

The Government sources expressed optimism that production would increase next season, that the memories of 1974 when Tanzanians were forced to embark on a nationwide "life or death" agriculture drive were still fresh in their minds.

The food import figures given by Mr. Msuya slightly differed from those provided by Agriculture and Economic Planning and Development Ministers in the just-ended parliamentary budget session.

The two ministers told the house that the country would be required to import about half a million tons of cereals to supplement the present stock. Mr. Msuya was quoted by the ruling party newspaper, Uhuru as saying that about 270,000 tons of grain would be imported during this fiscal year.

Mr. Msuya insisted however that the food shortage had nothing to do with the country's socialist policy because "rains could stop coming whether the country was socialist or capitalist".

Among measures taken to boost food production is the revival of traditional irrigation schemes and the initiation of new modern irrigation projects to water crops in village and state-managed farms. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/180

TPDC REPORTS TO PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE ON FUEL DISTRIBUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) has submitted a report to the Prime Minister's Office on the hitches afflicting smooth distribution of fuel to Mwanza and Mara regions, TPDC General Manager S. Barongo said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

But he declined details on the report and could only say that information on the fuel problems could be obtained from the Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office.

"I don't know when this crisis came about, but we have submitted our explanations on the distribution problems to the Prime Minister's Office where you can get the details", he explained. The Principal Secretary in the PM's office was unavailable for comment yesterday.

The poor flow of diesel to Mwanza and Musoma has affected production at the Musoma Textile Mills (MUTEX) which stopped production last month. Resumption of work scheduled for yesterday has been postponed indefinitely.

The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Operations Manager, Ndugu Silvan Kimarayo, described the situation as "very serious" adding that the Mwanza Textile Mill (MWATEX) might also be forced to halt production if immediate improvement was not in sight.

He told the *Daily News* at the weekend that no fuel was ferried to Mwanza and Musoma in the last one-and-

half weeks.

MUTEX has so far lost 15 million/- in revenues and operational costs.

CSO: 4700/176

## KENYAN DEVICE REDUCING VEHICLE FUEL CONSUMPTION BEING TESTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

A device that reduces petrol consumption in vehicles by at least 10 per cent could be introduced in Tanzania if a demonstration to be conducted in Dar es Salaam today proves it feasible.

The government has accepted a request by the representatives of the manufacturers of the device, which is known as the Hydro-Air System Unit (HASU), to demonstrate its qualities on government vehicles in the city, the Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Works, Ndugu Richard Juma, said.

He said, however, that the government had not made any commitments on the purchase of the unit but much would depend on the suitability of the device and the economics behind its acquisition.

Three engineers from Kenya had been granted permission to drive into Tanzania with 50 of the units for fitting into vehicles during the demonstration. The testing will be done outside the Palm Beach Hotel.

The three are the engineer in-charge of the hydro-air

programme in Kenya, Mr. Tom Karua, Mr. Samwel Obado and Mr. Odhiambo Ochuongo, according to Ndugu Seky Kiwia, the Managing Director of Ocean-freight (Tanzania) Limited, the local agents for hydro-air.

The HASU, once fitted into the vehicle, ensures that exactly the correct volume of water is introduced at exactly the right moment as determined by the demand of the engine.

The unit, which has more secondary benefits such as the prevention of engine 'knocking' and minimisation of carbon deposits in the engine has been introduced in Kenya where cars fitted with the device show very positive results.

With the price of fuel ever increasing and imports digging deeper into the country's meagre foreign exchange earnings, savings of at least 10 per cent in the total fuel import bill could make available a sizeable amount to be used for other basic imports like industrial inputs and spare parts.

## OTHER NATIONAL CROP AUTHORITIES URGED TO EMULATE CATA'S EXAMPLE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THIS week there has been encouraging news to the effect that the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) has finalised preparations for the buying and movement of the crop to processing centres.

People in this country are very familiar with the usual story of peasants' efforts being frustrated either by failure to pay for their crops or lack of transport to get them to their final destinations.

A number of crop authorities seem not particularly interested in looking at what the peasants have done to ensure not only the economic survival of the firms, but that of the nation as well.

During the same week, we have heard of the 200 tonnes of cotton that have piled up in villages of Mbeya Region simply because the Tanzania Cotton Authority has no bags.

Mind you, the peasants in the region have already been paid for this season's cotton crop and all TCA has pledged to do is clear everything in a week's time.

Granted that there are problems here and there, including those of transport and limited storage facilities, one cannot help but conclude that in most cases preparations for crop pur-

chases are not adequately made in advance of the harvest season.

Of course, this situation prevails throughout the country. Not a single day passes without complaints that cotton, say in Mwanza or coffee in Bukoba, is piling up for this and that reason.

The CATA example ought to be emulated by all our crop authorities if we are serious about getting this country out of the present economic problems.

Studied attention to crop production trends in the country, coupled with prompt action to prepare and move the crops to their intended destinations, can help encourage the peasants to raise production.

Mtwara Region, by far the largest cashewnut producing region in the country, is projected to sell at least 4,513 tonnes of the crop by the end of the month.

Considering that formal cashewnut buying season in the region begins tomorrow, this tonnage is a good indicator that the campaign to revive the crop is receiving enthusiastic response from the peasants.

In order for them to keep up the spirit, CATA must live up to its purchasing programme while the campaign to revive the crop — through regular weeding and respacing of trees — goes on.

The other national crop authorities would be doing the country a great service if they examined their operations to see how best they can further improve productivity in crops under their ambit.



## BRIEFS

**MSUYA'S PRAISE OF YUGOSLAVIA**--The Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, has praised the existing political and economic relations between Tanzania and Yugoslavia. Speaking to the outgoing Yugoslav ambassador, Ndugu Milorad Komatina, who had called on him in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday, Ndugu Msuya said the Yugoslav government has made useful contribution towards Tanzania's development efforts. The Premier added that Tanzania could learn from the Yugoslav experience in technology and agriculture. The Yugoslav envoy leaves Tanzania later this month at the end of his term. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Oct 81 p 1]

**JUMBE'S EAR OPERATION, TREATMENT**--Vice-President Aboud Jumbe returned to Dar es Salaam today from London where he went for treatment, government sources confirmed yesterday. Ndugu Jumbe had gone to London on September 28 for medical check-up, followed by an ear operation. The sources told SHIHATA yesterday that Ndugu Jumbe had now recovered. Soon after returning from the Commonwealth heads of state and government meeting in Australia last Wednesday, President Nyerere had a telephone conversation with his Vice-President who told him he was recovering very fast. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Oct 81 p 1]

**TANZANIAN-MOZAMBICAN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION**--A two-day third meeting of the Sub-commission on Tanzania-Mozambique Industrial Cooperation opened in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The meeting, being held in camera, will review the 1981 programme of action on industrial cooperation covering tyres and tubes, fertilizers, electrical cables, packaging, matches, motor vehicles and tractors, pharmaceuticals, pulp and paper and small-scale industries. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Oct 81 p 1]

**ALBANIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT**--The Albanian Trade Union has pledged continued support for African liberation movements, especially those fighting against the racist South African regime. The leader of the visiting two-man Albanian delegation Ndugu Zija Xholi, said during an exchange of views with Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) Assistant Secretary General E.J. Mashasi, that Albanian workers would continue to support African liberation movements until the last vestiges of colonialism and racism were destroyed. Ndugu Xholi, who is also a member of the Presidium of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Union (CCATU), said Albania supported Tanzania's stand on the African liberation struggle. The two sides shared common views on the current international economic order and opposed the present arrangement, whereby the rich continued to become richer and the poor, poorer. The Albanian delegation praised JUWATA for its commitment to

serving workers' interests and its resolve to work side by side with the Party in implementing the country's policy of socialism and self-reliance. [By Mariam Kavalambi] [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Oct 81 p 3]

ASIAN NONPARTICIPATION IN UJAMAA--The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Ndugu Jackson Makweta told the National Assembly yesterday that in urban areas, ujamaa activities were lagging behind when compared with the number of residents. "This should be considered by urban dwellers who belong to various ethnic groups and not only of Asian origin". The Minister was responding to a question by Lt. Col. Makame Rashid (National) who had asked what measures the government was taking to mobilise Tanzanians of Asian origin so as to involve them fully in ujamaa building activities. Ndugu Makame said that Asians did not fully take part in ujamaa activities including joining their compatriots in villages. The Minister further noted that in mobilising people to take part in nation building activities, the government stressed the launching of ujamaa and co-operative ventures in various sectors of production including commercial and transportation for both urban and rural dwellers. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Oct 81 p 3]

MWAKAWAGO ON NATIONAL FARMS--Dar-es-Salaam (AFP)--All the community villages in Tanzania, the *ujamaa*, will have to set up farms that will be considered as national farms whose crops will be sold to the government. Dauda Mwakawago, executive secretary of the party in power, announced that the decision was made at the meeting of the party's Executive Council last month. Mwakawago, former minister of information and the radio, said that the program will be carried out alongside the individual crop-raising operations of the farmers. Although this was not actually stated, it is thought that the production of the national farms will complement that of the state farms. It is emphasized that while Tanzania's chronic food shortage is partially due to the drought, it is also the result of poor planning and inadequate coordination. These slogans go hand in hand with the recent decision to permit the establishment, by private investors, of large agricultural operations for commercial purposes so that within 2 years, the country will be able to devote its meager foreign currency reserves to buy food products. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10-11 Oct 81 p 4] 11,464

CSO: 4719/98

## FINANCE BILL BAD FOR INVESTMENT, SAYS RF

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 6

[Text]

REPUBLICAN Front senators continued to voice strong opposition to the Finance (Number 2) Bill during a committee stage debate.

Senator Mark Partridge said the introduction of tax measures operating these measures, particularly with regard to the Government's refusal to repay money owed the taxpayer under the national defence levy, was a major departure from the norms of taxation.

Senator Partridge argued that retrospective tax measures would create a "complete lack of confidence on the part of the investor".

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munvaradzi, replied that the national defence levy had been introduced by the previous Government under the guise of a loan to the Government to supplement the defence budget.

Dr Munvaradzi said normally a government seeking to secure loans would issue a prospectus outlining the conditions of the loan and then people could subscribe to it.

In this case, the taxpayer was assessed and a certain percentage was

taxed in the form of the national defence levy, which was to be paid back in three years. Dr Munvaradzi explained.

Under such circumstances, he said, the national defence levy was not a loan but a form of taxation and "people who paid are not entitled to repayment".

The deputy minister told Senator Partridge that under the new measures bonus shares would not be taxed because the measures applied only to declared dividends.

Senator Partridge asked the deputy minister whether the new measures would disallow the cost of shares awarded to employees as it was the Government's wish that employees take an active role in the economic life of a company.

Dr Munvaradzi said while the cost of shares was normally allowed as a tax deduction, the Government had no intention of contributing 50 percent toward worker participation in a company.

He said the new measures had been introduced to prevent employers from claiming tax deductions for shares that they

included company directors.

Senator Partridge also urged the Government to consider re-introducing the 100 percent initial building allowance for farmers to encourage them to provide better houses for their workers.

The deputy minister said the Government had not removed these allowances, but had decided to spread them over a period instead of allowing 100 percent initial building allowance during the first year.

## SPREAD

During the first year, he said a 30 percent allowance would be granted while the rest was spread over a period — a normal practice in taxation.

Senator Jack Mussett argued that a 100 percent initial building allowance would encourage farmers to build houses for their employees much quicker, especially in view of the good season this year.

Senator Partridge added that by introducing the new measures, the Government was removing a decisive incentive without a replacement and the move would only leave the labourer suffering.

JOINT VENTURES WITH GREECE PROPOSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Suggestions for joint ventures between Zimbabwe and Greece have already drawn response, especially from outside Salisbury and Bulawayo, according to the Greek Charge d-Affaires, Mr Yannis Azarias.

He believes Greece can aid Zimbabwe in her development, as his country pushed its per capita gross national product from less than \$150 a year in 1950 to \$3 250 today, through a vigorous rural development programme.

During the transformation of a war-shattered economy, rural industry was established through small factories each employing about 50 workers--and that could be the main area for joint ventures in Zimbabwe.

Greek industrialists tended to change their machinery every six or seven years and there was a great deal of agricultural and industrial equipment, far more modern than most in Zimbabwe, lying idle.

"The machinery is related to the needs of a simple market and so would be ideal for Zimbabwe." Greece also industrialised with an unskilled workforce.

Greece could also be a natural entry to the Arab world for Zimbabwe. "We must have been one of the very few non-oil-producing states actually to benefit from the rise in oil prices.

"Our exports to Libya alone are around \$150 million and we export almost everything except heavy equipment."

The large Greek community in Zimbabwe was a natural bridge between the two countries, for while they were loyal Zimbabweans and many families had been here for generations, they had kept their culture.

Speaking about Greek development in the last 30 years he said: "In 1950 we had just come out of 10 years of continuous war--the five years of the Second World War followed by five years of civil war."

Before that there had been five centuries of occupation and disorder.

So 30 years ago, faced with ruin, the Greek Government launched an economic revival. Foreign exchange came from two main sources, tourism and shipping.

Using the money from these primary resources, a massive rural development plan started lifting Greece out of five centuries of poverty.

"What was the pattern of this development? First was the metamorphosis of agriculture. The rural areas were completely transformed with export crops dominating. We started growing vegetables for European markets."

The economy was deliberately inflated to finance small loans to peasant farmers. But these loans were medium to long term to allow the farmers to establish themselves, move in modern equipment and completely transform their techniques.

Co-operatives, especially for inputs and marketing, were encouraged.

CSO: 4700/190

# MILITARY VEHICLE ACCIDENT TOLL REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

**THIRTY-ONE** people were killed in 18 road accidents involving national army vehicles on Zimbabwe's roads in the first six months of this year, a senior police officer told Salisbury regional court yesterday.

The army was involved in a total of 29 accidents during that period in which 76 people suffered injuries, many of them seriously, said Superintendent Douglas Hay of Police Group Headquarters.

He was giving evidence following the conviction by regional magistrate Mr Dudley Reynolds of a soldier who drove an army truck head-on into a police car, killing two assistant commissioners on the evening of March 10.

Lance Corporal University Muvaki (25) hit the car carrying Senior Assistant Commissioner Thomas Ward and Assistant Commissioner Timothy Alan at about 7.30 pm on the Chibakwe river bridge about 10 km west of Maswa on the main Salisbury road.

Mr Reynolds convicted Muvaki of culpable homicide, jailed him for four months and prohibited him from driving for two years.

It was clear, the magistrate told Muvaki, that the impact of the colliding vehicles must have been tremendous as the policemen's car was stopped dead and bounced back 20 metres.

**"The accused's negligence was certainly more than mere inadvertence and was consistent with**

**taking a wilful and deliberate risk with lives."**

In addition, Muvaki was fined \$75 (or 15 days) for using a police vehicle without authority at Juliet assembly point near Gwanda on July 28 last year. He was fined an extra \$50 (or 10 days) for not having a licence to drive on that occasion.

On October 15 last year Muvaki knocked down a cyclist with the army truck he was driving in Grey Street, Bulawayo. The cyclist was passing a stationary police car on the left of the road when the rear wheel of the truck caught his bike and threw him to the ground.

Muvaki was fined \$50 (or 10 days) for driving without due care and attention.

Muvaki denied all charges except driving without a licence.



## PILOT SCHEME TESTS NATIONAL CENSUS PLANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] THE population census set for August next year will involve a temporary workforce of about 20 000 people and may be completed in two weeks, a spokesman for the Department of Census and Statistics said yesterday.

He added that the figures were "rough estimates" based on a recent pilot study of five areas near Salisbury.

The proposed questionnaire was put to 6 000 people from 1 200 households in Mufakose, Waterfalls, Seke (Harava) communal land, Chinhamora near Domboshawa, and a commercial farm near Dzivareshewa.

"The object of this pilot study was to test the questionnaire and see whether people can understand it and also to find out if our field technique is working,"

"We can also find out the time and manpower needed for the major count."

The questionnaire will now be slightly revised and its design will be completed at the end of next month.

When the main count is launched people can expect questions on their age, sex, place of birth, education, family and housing.

Asked how the department intends to cover the country, he said: "Probably the country will be divided into small areas and be done on a local authority basis."

Three months later the first results, such as the number of people, will be known, but more detailed information will only be available after analysis.

The prime objectives of the census are to discover the number and distribution of people, the mortality and fertility rates, and information about migration, the labour force, literacy and housing.

CSO: 4700/190

## COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED TO SCREEN FOREIGNERS FOR JOBS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 9

[Text]

**A MANPOWER** planning committee has been set up in the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development to screen applications for work permits by skilled foreign personnel.

Foreign artisans applying for work permits in Zimbabwe are now required to send their applications through the chief immigration officer to the committee.

According to a circular to industrial organisations and employment agencies this week, the manpower planning committee will assist and advise the Immigrants Control Board.

The chairman of the committee, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, who is also the director of the National Manpower Survey, yesterday confirmed the contents of the circular but declined to elaborate.

The committee is composed of two representatives each from the ministries of Manpower Planning and Development, Labour and Social Services and Industry and Energy Development. The Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development is supplying the secretariat.

**CONDITIONS**

Its function is to ensure that an employer wishing to engage a foreign skilled worker satisfies stipulated conditions before the committee gives the chief immigration officer the go-ahead to consider the artisan's application for a work permit.

The conditions laid down are that the employer:

- Proves the unavailability of the artisan's skill in the country.
- Proves that no semi-skilled workers in his organisation can be upgraded to fill the post the artisan is applying for.
- Gives evidence of the efforts he is making to train and develop the skilled staff he requires.

Thereafter, the chief immigration officer will consider the artisan's application in accordance with other usual requirements for immigrants.

The circular lays down that all foreign personnel seconded to local organisations will be employed

under local conditions and are required to show evidence of ability to train locals to take over their posts within a specified period.

Contracts will be for a standard two years, but shorter contracts of up to one year will also be given, especially to establishments securing Government contracts.

All contracts will be extended by only one year after further consideration by the manpower planning committee.

## CANADIAN AID TO MOBILIZE RURAL MASSES PROMISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 13

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S local population forms "the most appropriate human resource base for achieving meaningful rural development in Zimbabwe," the Canadian High Commissioner in Salisbury, Mr Robert McLaren, said yesterday.

In an interview, Mr McLaren stressed that development in the rural areas could not be allowed to depend on foreign expertise and the Canadian Government would assist Zimbabwe in "exploiting and mobilising the country's human resources towards increased productivity and economic growth in these areas."

"We all realise the Government's firm commitment towards improving the situation in the rural areas, as well as to improve agricultural output in these areas. In this development, the

Government of Zimbabwe should remain assured of Canadian support," Mr McLaren said.

He praised the Government for its care and accuracy in planning development projects and for the manner in which it was handling about \$29 million, pledged at Zimcord seven months ago.

Mr McLaren added that up to 95 percent of the Canadian pledges at Zimcord had already been

committed to specific development projects and "there is the opportunity to expand the aid grant if the Government indicates further projects to the Canadian Government".

He said the seven development projects that had been agreed, included the supply of 25 locomotives by 1982 in response to the current shortage facing the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Under the aid programme, Canada would also supply heavy earth-moving graders, modern combine harvesters undertake surveys in the field of natural resources and rural electrification, as well as provide 150 secondary school teachers by January, Mr McLaren said.

The 54-year-old diplomat stressed that all supplies of Canadian equipment would be accompanied by the necessary technical assistance to train local personnel in its repair and handling.

Mr McLaren said his Government also welcomed the formation and objectives of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference because "we have strong interests in taking part in projects that have regional connotations".

He also referred to Canada's development aid record in Africa particularly in Tanzania, Malawi, Botswana,

Swaziland and Zambia, where projects ranging from the development of hydro-electric power to rural electrification had been funded successfully by the Canadian Government.

Mr McLaren said pledges at Zimcord had only formed "the base and not the ceiling" for future development aid to Zimbabwe because Canada fully backed the drive for rural development and regional self-reliance.

He said that Canada shared identical views with Zimbabwe on the need to encourage the achievement of growth with equity. "After all Canada has a mixed economy," he added. — Zana.

## WAGE INCREASES BOOST CITY COUNCIL BILL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

**SALISBURY** City Council's salary bill is to shoot up by more than \$3.8 million during the current financial year as a result of wage increases accepted by all three municipal unions.

Under the original proposal pay rises range from 23 percent for the lowest paid workers to nothing for heads and deputy heads of departments.

But at its meeting on Thursday night the council decided, after a debate in committee, to grant small increases for this group.

The Salisbury Municipal Employees' Association, which represents the higher graded staff, accepted the pay increase on Tuesday, and the other two unions, the Salisbury Municipal Professional Officers' Association and the Salisbury Municipal Workers' Union accepted it yesterday morning.

The unions asked for rises, in order to cover the ever-increasing cost of living. The council's general purpose committee, which recommended the rises, was told the move would cost \$3 807 800 in the present financial year.

The new pay scales would be backdated to July 1.

Besides the general increases, the council has also agreed to allow heads of departments to give certain skilled people working very productively a supplementary allowance.

This allowance will, it is hoped, ensure that certain key personnel remain with the council.

In the debate on the demands of cleansing section workers on Thursday, Councillor Roy Langley said the wage increases were not fully adequate but were all the city could afford.

The 23 percent for the lowest paid was a little more than the 20 percent rise in charges imposed recently by the council and so at least these people had a small increase in their standard of living.

The council did however, reject a request from the Salisbury Municipal Employees' Association that the mid-year wage adjustment for journeymen be reintroduced.

The council was also told that proposals for restructuring and regrading certain staff in the electricity department, where there is a skills shortage, would soon be submitted.

## NURSES' STRIKE ENDED, MUGABE TAKES TOUGH STAND

## Improved Conditions Promised

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

SHUTTLE diplomacy by a Salisbury medical practitioner, Dr Davison Sadza, yesterday ended the strike by about 600 nurses and medical assistants in Salisbury hospitals.

For over three hours Dr Sadza shuffled between the striking nurses outside Harare Hospital and the Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, taking messages to and fro.

The nurses had assembled outside Harare Hospital by 3 am. When Dr Sadza arrived soon afterwards he told them that the Minister of Health wanted to address them, but could not, because of a recent Cabinet decision which banned any minister from addressing an unauthorised meeting or demonstration.

The minister had told him that their grievances had been looked into and had been forwarded to the Public Service Commission.

Despite these assurances, the nurses said, the doctor should go back to the minister and get a written undertaking that their demands were going to be met.

Dr Sadza went between the minister and the strikers carrying messages until he finally got a letter from the minister at 11.30 am.

The letter said: "I am appealing to you all to go back to duty at once since Government has already looked into your grievances for improved conditions of service and salaries. The Prime Minister will make an announcement as soon as possible."

When the nurses saw the letter they cheered. The doctor asked one of the nurses to open it and read it to the gathering.

The strikers agreed to go back to work but asked Dr Sadza to keep the letter so that "if the minister went back on his word they could bring it out as evidence".

The strikers also appealed to Dr Sadza to make sure that none of them was victimised.

"Dr Sadza is a highly placed man in society, therefore we ask him to go to the mayor and Dr Tony Davies and make sure that no council nurse is made to sign any piece

of paper" one of them said.

He should also go to Chitungwiza and get an assurance from the officials there that none of the nurses who were on strike would be victimised.

At 11.50 am, while Dr Sadza was addressing the strikers, the police, who had arrived earlier in eight Kudu armoured cars and two troop carriers, cordoned off the area.

The strikers asked Dr Sadza to make sure they would not be beaten as had allegedly happened at Earl Grey building and in Chitungwiza.

Dr Sadza assured the strikers that none of them would be beaten, but advised them to use the proper channels whenever they had any grievances.

"This first thing has been resolved, but tomorrow you should use the proper channels and now what we want to do is inform the whole community that the sitting at Harare Hospital has ended," he said.

In an interview with the Press after the nurses had started dispersing, Dr Sadza said he had intervened as a private citizen, and a long standing medical practitioner.

He is also chairman of the Mass Media Trust.

"I couldn't stand by seeing the medical profession collapse and the fact that the nurses came in their uniforms and were not violent showed that they were ready to go back to work at short notice," he said.

"The unity shown by the nurses also showed me that the whole thing was not petty and throughout the period of the strike, the nurses repeatedly said that they cared for their patients," he added.

Senior sisters and matrons who worked overtime for the past three days, could not hide their joy when they saw the striking medical assistants and nurses coming back to work.

Some of the strikers afterwards phoned colleagues in other centres to call off the strike.

## Nurses' Demands

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

BEFORE resuming work yesterday, Salisbury's striking nurses issued a list of demands that included one for a general 200 percent pay increase regardless of rank, category or entry point.

Other demands include:

- A 40-hour week with a total of 34 days leave a year.
- Thirty days night duty a year with \$2.75 an hour paid for extra shifts.
- Volunteers for night duty being allowed to do the work, and a six-month night duty exemption for nursing mothers.
- Allowances for working on public holidays.
- Immediate stoppage of senior staff abuse of juniors
- Promotion on merit and not "connections".
- Ministry of Health protection from public attack on "unfounded allegations".

The nurses said they had used the correct channels for two years, but the only answer they received to their grievances was "we will look into it".

They were forced to strike, and there was no question of there being medical assistants, State Registered Nurses or local government nurses, only the nurses of Zimbabwe.

## Minister Halts Hospital Sackings

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

SALISBURY City Council has been forbidden to fire those striking medical staff who did not report for work yesterday morning.

All council staff are back at work but only because at the end of the strike at Harare Hospital, Very few of the strikers reported at 8 am, the limit of an ultimatum issued by the council on Thursday evening.

The council unanimously decided then to order the dismissal of those staff who did not report and had no valid reason for their absence and provisionally to hire new people.

However, it has been learnt that the Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, has forbidden any such sackings as part of the deal for getting staff back to work.

Last night the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvohgo, publicly endorsed the council action and indicated he would have no sympathy for dismissed staff.



## Mugabe Takes Strong Stand

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

### BULAWAYO.

ANY nurse or teacher who continues to strike after yesterday's deadline to return to work will be sacked, said the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in Bulawayo yesterday.

Speaking at Mpopoma secondary school, Mr Mugabe said he had issued instructions to the Minister of Education and Culture and Minister of Health to sack anyone who continued to strike.

"We would rather start from scratch than make do with irresponsible nurses and teachers," he said.

Mr Mugabe called the strikers irresponsible people who had indulged in reckless behaviour by deserting schoolchildren.

"Nevertheless I appeal to those who are still on strike to go back to work and recognise the ethic of the teaching profession. We cannot desert the young ones.

"At the same time I wish to make it perfectly clear that if by choosing to strike they want to blackmail the Government, then the Government has no sympathy for their cause and will not hesitate to take drastic steps as punishment for their unjustifiable negligence of duty and disloyalty to the State," Mr Mugabe said.

The Prime Minister said the Government was fully conversant with the problems of inequitable salary structures and said efforts to redress these inequities were under way.

The nurses' strike had neglected people in need of health care. In some places patients had reportedly died as a result, the Prime Minister said.

I ask: where is their professional ethic? Are they professional nurses or are they mercenaries? When in the history of this country have nurses gone on strike?" he asked.

Speaking at other meetings Mr Mugabe said

people should not look at him as the Prime Minister of Salisbury or Mashonaland, but as Prime Minister of the whole country.

He said he had not come to Matabeleland on behalf of his party, but as leader of the Government and everywhere he had been he had left a message of unity.

Speaking to students at Tegwani secondary school and at a rally at Dingumuzi, Plumtree, the Prime Minister said people belonged to each other.

"All of us must, therefore, commit ourselves to what we regard as the totality of the needs of our people," he said.

## Teachers Snub Offer

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE national executive of the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association is not satisfied with pay proposals put forward by the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, at a meeting yesterday.

The secretary-general, Mr Thomas Mhlanga, said in Que Que last night that the minister had outlined the salary

scales he had proposed to the Public Services Commission.

"The association is not very pleased with the figures," he said. "They do narrow the gap and they are a step in the right direction but we want him to go further."

The minister and the ZTA executive will meet again in a fortnight.

In Marandellas Mr

Jack Jones, area education officer, said that teachers in Mahusekwa who were dismissed on Thursday had been reinstated on instructions from the ministry.

● The president of the ZTA, Mr Onesimus Mukoko, was involved in a serious road accident on the outskirts of Salisbury on Thursday night and was in Parirenyatwa Hospital yesterday.

## Editorial on Strike

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Back at Work"]

[Text]

**IT WAS NOT** a happy week on Zimbabwe's labour front, with teachers and nurses striking and demonstrating all over the country.

When they refused to work, the Government had no option but to get tough, and threaten them with dismissal and loss of service if they were re-engaged. It is unfortunate that a government has to take action against state employees, particularly when they hold such responsible positions and do such invaluable work.

It appears that the associations representing these two groups do not have a tight hold on their members. It can also be questioned whether those who demonstrated or stayed away from their posts knew exactly what they wanted.

It must be accepted that in this country (and others) a belief had grown that these professionals did not need good pay because their dedication to their jobs, to their pupils or patients, was part of their reward — that they were doing the job as much as for love as money.

But these attitudes are out of date, and the real value of the work must be recognised and rewarded.

The Government is looking into the problems, and there must now be better communication between the ministries and the associations to avoid a repetition of the unpleasantness of the past week.

The plain fact of the matter is that members of professional bodies like teachers and nurses, and others in essential services, should never go on strike because there is never a just cause for them to do so.

One gratifying aspect of the strikes was the speedy reaction of the army, the Red Cross, private nurses and others in keeping the hospital lifelines open.

But these and other voluntary actions must never encourage irresponsible behaviour by those who should be doing their jobs. The teachers have threatened to walk out again if their grievances are not met. If they want to regain the respect of the public, and their own self-respect, they will do nothing of the sort.

## FORESTRY PROFITS COULD HIT \$1M BY NEXT YEAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] **PROFITS** from the Forestry Commission's trading operations are increasing each year and may reach the \$1 million mark in its 1981-82 financial year.

This was disclosed by the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Mr Mark Dube, during consideration of his ministry's vote.

"The Forestry Commission's trading operations moved into a situation of profitability in 1979-80," he told Senator Bob Blunt who had asked why there appeared to be a decrease in funds allocated to the commission for forest development and if the commission had to repay this money from its revenue.

"Therefore, the commission's call on Government for loan funds has been reduced from the \$1 068 000 level in 1980-81 to the \$806 000 level in 1981-82.

"The commission is still developing and the Government is helping it with interest-bearing loan funds. The Government has not yet called upon the commission to repay these loans, but all revenues earned by the commission are being

ploughed back into its own development.

"Plantations and nurseries will be developed and tree seedlings will be supplied to those communities wishing to develop woodlots. Every encouragement will be given to the people in the communal lands to plant trees."

The deputy minister explained to Senator Lou Ankers that the grants paid to district councils by the Department of National Parks and Wild Life resulted from the sale of hunting in the communal lands to safari operators and their clients.

There were controls and although advice was given to district councils on how they should use the money "the final decision is theirs".

Mr Dube told Senator Ken Fleming that his ministry was aware of the problem of streambank cultivation in Manicaland and the damage being done to the land and the rivers.

"The Lands Inspectorate and Agritech are now carrying out inspections in all areas affected by streambank cultivation and the people are being told to approach Agritech for alternative and safer areas to cultivate."

Steps were being taken to increase charges for water supplied from Government stations, Mr Dube said.

Water charges would be raised to a more realistic level to reduce losses on the water account "but a loss will nevertheless still be incurred during the 1980-81 and current fiscal year".

## COTTON FARMERS BREAK RECORDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

THE cotton crop from Gokwe dryland peasant farming area, one year after independence, is estimated at 32 million kg — more than \$11 million worth — the director of Devag, Mr Tony Stubbs, said yesterday.

Mr Stubbs was speaking in Salisbury at the award presentation ceremony of the rural farming area Cotton Grower of the Year competition.

Mr Fred Mbirimi, a peasant farmer from Chivere Area 1 in Chirau communal land, won the award of \$550 and a trophy.

The second and third prize winners come from Gokwe area. The winner of the fourth prize comes from Chirau Area 10.

Mr Stubbs said about 16 years ago no cotton was grown in Gokwe. A vigorous extension programme was started and by 1971 the crop had reached the 17.7 million kg mark. The crop was reduced to 7.7 million kg

in 1979 because of the war.

He said the number of rural cotton growers had risen by 30 000 to 70 000 by last month. At the same time cotton production from the communal areas had risen to an estimated 55 million kg this year.

Production last year stood at 23 million kg. This year's crop was valued at about \$20 million and comprised about 27 percent of the national production.

"This remarkable resurgence of enthusiasm by our small-scale farmers is reflected also in other crops and some livestock such as poultry. The total value of their production is now estimated to be in the order of \$200 million, which exceeds the previous highest level ever achieved by some 50 percent," Mr Stubbs said.

Mr Mbirimi, who got about 23 bags from 1.6 ha, said the competition was good because it encouraged rural farmers to grow a quality crop.

"But more significantly, it is the most profitable crop for rural farmers," he said.

## WHEAT SLUMP HITS FLOUR SUPPLIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] A flour shortage is likely to develop in Zimbabwe, even after the winter wheat is harvested.

The general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr Bill Long, said the supply situation was expected to be "tight", since increased bread consumption was outstripping the country's milling capacity.

"There is a new flour mill coming on-stream in December, which will improve the availability of flour and bread, provided the situation on the transport scene remains equal," said Mr Long.

To date the GMB has taken in 45 000 tonnes of the 190 000 tonnes of wheat expected this harvest, some of it in Matabeleland, where there is less land under wheat.

Umguza Valley farmer Mr Patrick Thomas has only 100 ha of land under wheat, which is less than last year.

Talking about the flour supply situation for the baker and the housewife, he said: "Exactly the same situation will pertain in a few months' time when the country has consumed the present wheat crop."

Mr Thomas said Zimbabwe was not going to get much more wheat than previously, mainly

because the price paid to the producer was inadequate for such a high-risk crop.

The capital cost of putting a hectare of land under irrigation for wheat was about \$2 000, on which the profit margin was roughly \$100, provided the farmer was lucky enough to get an average of five tonnes of wheat a hectare.

Over the past four years, production in Zimbabwe has been declining, while consumption has increased about 10 per cent.

## BRIEFS

**LAND AVAILABLE**--The Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, told peasants in the Svosve communal lands this weekend there was still "plenty of land" to resettle all land-hungry communal farmers. Quoted by the Zimbabwe Information Services after he addressed a crowd at Dihrihori school near Marandellas at the weekend, Mr Mahachi said Government planners were busy earmarking areas for resettlement. Dips, schools and clinics would be built in the resettled areas, he said. He urged the people to form co-operatives in order to facilitate resettlement and to increase agricultural production. "The success of any resettlement farm depends on the people forming a well-organised co-operative," he said. "Our resettlement scheme needs to be very carefully maintained to ensure a high crop production." Mr Mahachi said he was greatly concerned with the situation where one farmer produced more crops than a co-operative farm of 100 to 200 people.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 4]

**UNCOVERED STOCKPILES**--Despite heavy rain in the last week there has been no damage to exposed stockpiles of maize and wheat, Mr Bill Long, general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, said yesterday. Because of a shortage of tarpaulins 100 000 tonnes--about 5 percent of the last season's bumper harvest--and 45 000 tonnes of winter wheat--the total harvest of winter wheat crop so far--was uncovered. Another 145 000 tonnes of wheat has yet to be harvested and delivered to GMB depots, he said. He also disclosed that the rate of maize exports had declined considerably during the last nine months due to the lack of rail wagons. The country could now only export 25 000 tonnes a month. The GMB was still hoping there would be no maize or wheat destroyed by rains before November 5, when sufficient tarpaulins are expected. But there were still problems in delivering the raw materials required to produce tarpaulins. A spokesman for the makers, William Smith and Gourock, said the company had managed to secure orders from Scotland and Hong Kong and that the difficulty would soon be over.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 3]

**NEW TRADE POSTINGS**--Zimbabwe's trade representatives to Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mozambique and the United States, are soon to be appointed, a spokesman for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce announced. The spokesman said arrangements to have trade representatives in Zambia and Belgium had been finalised and approval had been given to the appointment of Mr R. J. V. Galloway (senior trade commissioner), and Mr E. K. N. Machona (trade commissioner) to Zimbabwe's embassy in Lusaka; and Mr A. J. Kububa (counsellor--economic) and Mr C. G. K. Hawkings (first secretary--economic) to Brussels.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 7]



GARMENT WORKERS UNION--A packed meeting of more than 1 500 garment workers at the Stodart Hall, Harare, last night elected a new 20-man branch committee--the first step toward the formation of a new national clothing workers' union. Similar branch elections are planned for Hartley, Gwelo, Marandellas, Umtali, Fort Victoria and Bulawayo before a national congress scheduled for November 22. The secretary-general of the ZCTU, Mr Albert Mugabe, said shortly before last night's meeting that the move to form a new union by the congress was to rid the clothing industry of its two split unions. Mr Mugabe told the gathering it was historic that so many of them got together to elect a new branch committee. "In each industry there has to be one union leading the workers," he said. The meeting unanimously elected Mr Bernard Danhire chairman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 3]

MUGABE TOURS MASHONALAND CENTRAL--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe begins a four-day "meet-the-people" tour of Mashonaland Central province today by addressing rallies in Sipolilo and Shinje. Before the rallies, the Prime Minister will have a meeting with farmers at the Centenary Country Club. Other rallies during the tour, will be held at Mary Mount mission, Makumbwa, Dotito, Umvukwes, Glendale, Madziwa and Bindura. Mr Mugabe will also meet farmers at Glendale. Leaders of the various districts in Mashonaland Central will meet the Prime Minister to acquaint him with the pressing problems faced by the people of that province. This is the sixth province Mr Mugabe will have visited since he started his tours in August. He completed a successful tour of Matabeleland on Monday. Mashonaland Central is one of three provinces in which the ruling ZANU (PF) party won all contested seats. The Prime Minister is therefore expected to receive a tumultuous welcome in the province. He still has to visit Mashonaland West to complete his nationwide tour. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 1]

PAPER CRISIS--The Government has stepped in to ease the paper shortage affecting printers, publishers and Government offices. The Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr John Nkomo, said yesterday the shortage had been aggravated by improved economic activities, increased trading relations and more schools. Reopening a section of the plant at Hunyani Pulp and Paper Mills in Norton, he said the Government had stepped in to ease the shortage in three ways: More allocations to import supplementary stocks of paper. A rationing system to ensure a more equitable distribution of the limited output. Negotiations to include paper imports from Sweden into the country's aid programme. Mr Nkomo said the reopening of a paper machine at the Hunyani Mills, which was idle for six years due to the inaccessibility of export markets, would increase production by 60 per cent. Current production of 28 000 tonnes of paper would increase by 18 000 tonnes, of which 9 600 tonnes could be exported, earning the country about \$4 million in foreign exchange, he said. Expansion at Hunyani would also lead to a 9 600 tonne increase in the consumption of wood pulp a year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 81 p 1]

MINE REOPENS--Bulawayo--One of Matabeleland's oldest mines, the 50-year-old Sun Yat Sen, in Matobo District, is back in operation after several years of idleness because of the war. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 1]

PROTEST STRIKE--Bulawayo--Workers of Berkfield Consolidated (Pvt.) Ltd, Belmont, went on strike yesterday morning after some members of the workforce had been arrested by police in connection with dagga smoking. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 1]

BISHOP FEARS FOR LIFE--Salisbury, 14 Oct--Former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa said today that he fears for his life because he leads a party in opposition to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's party. At his first news conference in more than a year, Bishop Muzorewa refuted Mr Mugabe's claims that the Bishop sent 5,000 men to be trained in South Africa to overthrow the Zimbabwe Government. Such statements were "not only false but the most preposterous rubbish of the highest degree," the Bishop said. "The ludicrous accusations are meant to justify what they intend to do to me physically.... They just want to get rid of their real political threat, the UANC (his United African National Council Party) and myself." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Oct 81 p 27]

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